

漫 画 人

MANGA JIN

JAPANESE
POP CULTURE
& LANGUAGE
LEARNING

\$4.95

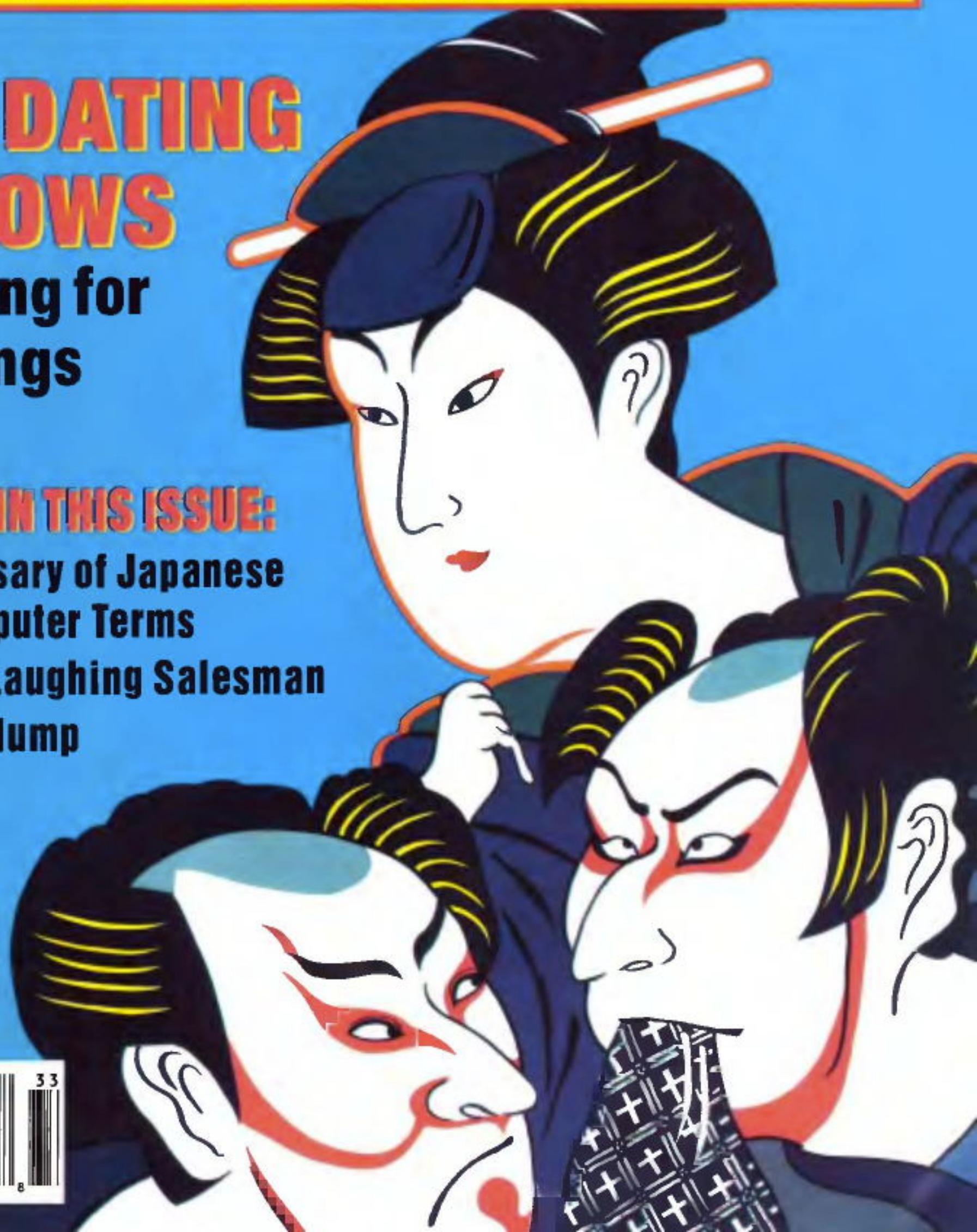
No. 33

TV DATING SHOWS

Mating for
Ratings

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE:

- Glossary of Japanese Computer Terms
- The Laughing Salesman
- Dr. Slump



7 25274 78600 8

CONTENTS



page 10



page 65



page 19

FEATURES

特集

tokushū

10 TV Dating Shows

Japanese women no longer *need* to get married. They have to be persuaded, and Japanese men are finding this increasingly difficult. TV dating shows portray this contemporary social drama and even help some young singles to find a mate.

DEPARTMENTS

連載/コラム

renzai/koramu

4 Letters & Bloopers

The readers write.

7 Brand News (Innovative uses of the Japanese language)

It was once fashionable and sexy to blacken your teeth in Japan. This ad for a cigarette filter-pipe refers to that practice in its punning slogan.

18 Book Reviews *Japanese Jive*, by Caroline McKeldin; Bill Emmott's *Japanophobia* and Dennis Encarnation's *Rivals Beyond Trade*.

22 Computer Corner: A Glossary of Japanese Computer Technology

Computer terminology is hard enough in your native language! The jargon is evolving so quickly that computer dictionaries are out of date in just a few years, but we provide you with a glossary of over 180 terms and error messages (may you never have to read them).

30 Basic Japanese: *Iya*

Although *Iya* can be used to express strong negative feelings, it's employed in a variety of other situations. (The variant *Yada* is one of the most widely-used expressions among Japanese high school girls.) *Mangajin* gives you the complete scoop through manga examples.

44 Warning & Pronunciation Guide

84 Vocabulary Summary

86 Classifieds

MANGA

漫畫

manga

26 *Calvin and Hobbes*, by Bill Watterson27 *The Far Side*, by Gary Larson36 *Take'emon-ke no Hitobito* • タケエモン家のひとびと, by Satō Take'emon38 *Selected Works of Ishii Hisaichi* • いしいひさいち選集40 *OL Shinkaron* • OL進化論, by Akizuki Risu45 *What's Michael* • by Kobayashi Makoto56 *A Visual Glossary of Modern Terms* • 図説現代用語便覧, by Deluxe Company65 *Warau Sērusuman (Part I)* • 笑わせえるすまん, by Fujiko Fujio (A)73 *Dr. Slump (Part II)* • Dr. スランプ, by Toriyama Akira

Mangajin is a made-up word combining *manga* ("comics/cartoons") and *jin* ("person/people"). It sounds almost like the English word "magazine" as rendered in Japanese—*magajin*. All of the Japanese manga in *Mangajin* were created in Japan, by Japanese cartoonists, for Japanese readers.

漫畫人

MANGAJIN

Editor & Publisher
Vaughan P. Simmons

Translation Editor
Wayne Lammers

Advising & Contributing Editors

Peter Goodman, Karen Sandness
Frederik L. Schodt, Jack Seward

Contributing Writers/Editors
Kim Eastham, Douglas Horn, Okuyama Ikuko,
Daryl Shadwick, Mark Tilton

Associate Editor
Ben Beishline

Editorial Assistant
Virginia Murray

Art & Graphics
Ashizawa Kazuko

Business Manager
Kathy Saitas

Tel. 404-590-0092 Fax 404-590-0890

Subscription/Office Manager
Mary Ann Beech
Tel. 404-590-0091

Marketing Manager
Greg Tenhoven
Tel. 404-590-0270

Advisory Board
Doug Reynolds,
John Steed, William Yamaguchi

Cover by Kazuko

Printed in U.S.A.

Mangajin (ISSN 1051-8177) is published 10 times a year, monthly except January and July, by: *Mangajin*, Inc., 200 N. Cobb Pkwy., Suite 421, Marietta, GA 30062.

Second class postage paid at Marietta, GA 30060 and additional offices. Postmaster: Send address changes to: *MANGAJIN*, P.O. Box 7119, Marietta, GA 30065. USPS # 006137.

Subscription prices:
\$35/year in US, US\$50/year in Canada.

Overseas (except Japan) subscriptions:
US\$80/year

Exclusive agent in Japan:
Sekai Shuppan Kenkyu Center,
Minami Aoyama 2-18-9, Minato-ku, Tokyo
Tel. 03-3479-4434, Fax 03-3479-5047.
Subscriptions in Japan: ¥9,000 and ¥8,000/year

Editor's Note

What good is being an editor if you can't use a prime spot in the magazine for your own message? My message is that *Mangajin* is searching for a Feature Editor. This person would work on the magazine as well as various other publishing projects. The most important skills are: 1) writing & editing (must be a native speaker of English), 2) ability to plan projects and work with recalcitrant freelance writers, 3) layout skills. The ideal candidate would also have the ability to do top quality translation, but maybe not the temperament to become a full-time translator. Does such a person actually exist? Does he or she want to see the 1996 Olympics in a new hometown, Atlanta? Please write to the Editor's address shown on page 4.



Marketing *Mangajin* has always been a challenge, but I have to say I enjoy that side of the business, too. We are so specialized that even if we had the money, we couldn't use the mass marketing techniques that the big magazines do. We rely heavily on word-of-mouth, and one of our favorite ways of encouraging you, the subscriber, to pass the word is through our Free-to-a-Friend campaign (a card is enclosed in all subscriber copies of this issue). The basic idea is that we will extend your subscription by two issues if you introduce us to one of your friends who subsequently subscribes, plus we enter your name in our drawing for a Canon WordTank electronic dictionary, held twice a year. Which brings us to our next item.

The winner of our 1993 year-end drawing for a WordTank is Zdenka Griswold of New York City. Her friend, Daniel Shklair, also of New York, duly entered a subscription, so Ms. Griswold's subscription has been extended by two issues to boot. Congratulations and happy WordTanking!

Vaughan P. Simmons

The name *Mangajin* is registered in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office.

Copyright © 1994 by *Mangajin*, Inc. All rights reserved.

• *Calvin and Hobbes*, by Bill Watterson, from *The Authoritative Calvin and Hobbes*, copyright © 1990 Universal Press Syndicate. All rights reserved. Reprinted/translated by permission of Editors Press Service, NY. • *The Far Side*, by Gary Larson, from *The Far Side Gallery 4*, copyright © 1993 Universal Press Syndicate and *The Chickens are Restless*, copyright © 1993 Universal Press Syndicate. All rights reserved. Reprinted/translated by permission of Editors Press Service, NY. • *Take'emon-ke no Hitobito*, by Satō Take'emon, first published in Japan in 1993 by Futabasha, Tokyo. Publication in *MANGAJIN* arranged through Futabasha. • *A Visual Glossary of Modern Terms*, by Deluxe Company, first published in Japan in 1993 by Futabasha, Tokyo. Publication in *MANGAJIN* arranged through Futabasha. • *Ishii Hisaichi Senshū*, by Ishii Hisaichi, first published in Japan in 1992 by Futabasha, Tokyo. Publication in *MANGAJIN* arranged through Futabasha. • *OL Shinkaron*, by Akizuki Risu, first published in Japan in 1990 by Kodansha, Tokyo. Publication in *MANGAJIN* arranged through Kodansha. • *What's Michael*, by Kobayashi Makoto, first published in Japan in 1991 by Kodansha, Tokyo. Publication in *MANGAJIN* arranged through Kodansha. • *Warau Sērusuman*, by Fujiko Fujio (A), first published in Japan in 1969 by Chuo Koronsha, Tokyo. Publication in *MANGAJIN* arranged through Chuo Koronsha. • *Dr. Slump*, by Toriyama Akira, first published in Japan in 1980 by Shūeisha, Tokyo. Publication in *MANGAJIN* arranged through Shūeisha.

Japan And The Art Of Landing Feet First.

The traditional Japanese good luck symbol is an ox dedicated to the island of Shikoku. Wish your path to the future safe. When the wish is granted, the young adult will open the other eye. This is the unknown and secret side of Japan you should know, in order to stand its secret side.

At the KINOKUNIYA, read to follow the real Japan around the world. KINOKUNIYA (Kinokuniya-ya)—in both English and Japanese.



KINOKUNIYA BOOKSTORES

The Largest Japanese Bookstore Chain in The U.S. and Japan

San Francisco
(415) 567-7625

San Jose
(408) 252-1390

Los Angeles
(213) 687-4480

Glendale
(310) 327-6577

Costa Mesa
(714) 434-2936

Seattle
(206) 537-2477

New York
(212) 765-1451

New Jersey
(201) 941-7533

LEX Japan • Korea EXCHANGE 1994

Summer homestay and travel with host families for students 12 and older, adults or families. 4 or 6 weeks.

Qualified English-speaking support staff and leaders. Since 1981.

Contact:

LEX America

68 Leonard St., Belmont,
MA 02178
617-489-5800



Learn Japanese on Your Own!

Audio-Forum—the Language Source—offers comprehensive self-instructional audio-cassette/book courses for learning Japanese:



- **Beginning Japanese** (by Eleanor Harz Jorden). 8 cassettes (11-1/2 hr.) and 409-page text, \$182.50 postpaid.
- **Fast-Track Japanese**: 6 cassettes (6 hr.) and 367-page text, \$122.50 postpaid.
- **Executive Japanese**: (3 volumes): Each volume (1-1/2 - 2 hr.) and 160-168 page text, \$60.50 each postpaid.
- **Reading Japanese**: 17 cassettes (15 hr.) and 607-page text, \$232.50 postpaid.
- **Japanese for Busy People: A Video Guide to Essential Spoken Japanese**: 3 VHS cassettes (120 min.) and 3 study guides, \$354. postpaid.

Also Japanese foreign-language feature films, authentic music on cassette and CD, and courses in ESL and 90 other languages. Call or write for free 56-page catalog.

Audio-Forum, Room G247, 96 Broad St.
Guilford, CT 06437 • 1-800-243-1234

Letters to the Editor

MANGAJIN welcomes comments by letter or fax, although we reserve the right to edit for clarity or length. Please address correspondence to: Editor, P.O. Box 7119, Marietta, GA 30065-7119.

Fax: 404-590-0890

日本語の投書も大歓迎です。
日本在住の方は世界出版研究センターへ送ってください結構です: 〒107 東京都港区南青山2-18-9, Fax: 03-3479-4436

More tai-yaku

I'm very serious about learning Japanese, and since I have already finished all the classes offered in this area, I'm using *Mangajin* as one of my textbooks and working with tutors. *Mangajin* is great! I especially liked the recent interview with Ishinomori Shōtarō. Having material like this presented in both English and Japanese is helpful, and I'd like to see more material in that style.

ROBIN SWEANY
Paradise, CA

The style of presenting the original text and translation on facing pages, or facing columns on the same page, is called tai-yaku (対訳, "facing translation"), and we like it too. Sometime in 1994 we'd like to add a few pages of contemporary fiction and/or interviews in this style.

Hawaiian Delivery

I appreciate the detailed work you and the *Mangajin* staff do each month. Thanks for keeping the subscription rate down as well.

I just received the Christmas issue (No. 31) yesterday, January 14. I'm used to receiving my copy of *Mangajin* after it has already appeared in the local bookstores, but your "Editor's Note" indicated that No. 31 should have arrived in late November. I thought you should know there may be a distribution problem.

GINA HARA
Aiea, HI

(Our business manager, Kathy Saitas, replies:) The Christmas issue (No. 31) was mailed out a little later than ex-

pected due to the onset of the holiday season—it didn't leave our printer until November 30th [the old "blame-it-on-the-printer" routine – Ed.]

Still, most readers should have received their copy during the first week of December. Subscribers in Hawaii can add an extra week to the usual delivery time of one week (this is punishment for living so far from Marietta, Georgia)—so you should have received No. 31 by the middle of December. Obviously, something went wrong with your copy; since yours is apparently an isolated case, we can only blame it on the Post Office [the old "blame-it-on-the-Post-Office" routine – Ed.]

Subscriber copies are always mailed before distributor copies are shipped to bookstores. On the mainland, the US Postal Service usually gets subscribers their copies before UPS-ground delivers to distributors, bookstores and newsstands. BUT, shipments to our Hawaiian distributors go by UPS 2nd Day Air so your bookstore gets its *Mangajin* before you.

If you'd like to keep track, this issue, No. 33, will be mailed on February 18th. If you don't receive it by around March 4th, call, write or fax and let me know. [In fact, any of you readers who haven't written to us recently: write us, tell us when you got your copy, and tell us how we're doing. – Ed.]

— Correction —

We inadvertently added an 's' to the name of author Norma Field in the review of *America and the Four Japans*, appearing in *Mangajin* No. 32. Special apologies to reviewer Ginny Skord Waters who had spelled the name correctly in her draft.

— Notice —

The Hey Publishing Company, whose "A-Kanji-A-Day" calendar is often advertised on this page, sustained severe damage in the recent L.A. earthquake. Owner Marjorie Hey announces that all orders will be fulfilled and asks that customers contact her at 805-295-5905 to reconfirm their orders.

Kids what? special

While eating at a Japanese restaurant during the first few weeks of my semester in Japan last spring, I noticed the menu item お子様ランチ (*O-kosama ranchi*, "Kids' Lunch") and wondered what it was. Mistaking the katakana ラ for a hiragana う, I asked the waitress "O-kosama unchi wa nan desu ka?", and she burst into laughter. She eventually explained that *unchi* is a child's word for "poop."

THOMAS BRYCE
Belle Harbor, NY



You don't smell your age

As a member of the Singing Boys of Pennsylvania, I have toured Japan twice for about a month each time. After our concerts, we often go in pairs to host-homes. While at a homestay in Chikugo-shi, one of the other boys [Sure, sure — Ed.] introduced himself and, intending to say that he was nine years old, added "Watashi wa ku-sai desu (I am smelly)." Everyone started laughing, and I explained that, while the number nine can be read as *ku* or *kyū*, he should have said "Watashi wa *kyū-sai* (I am nine years old)."

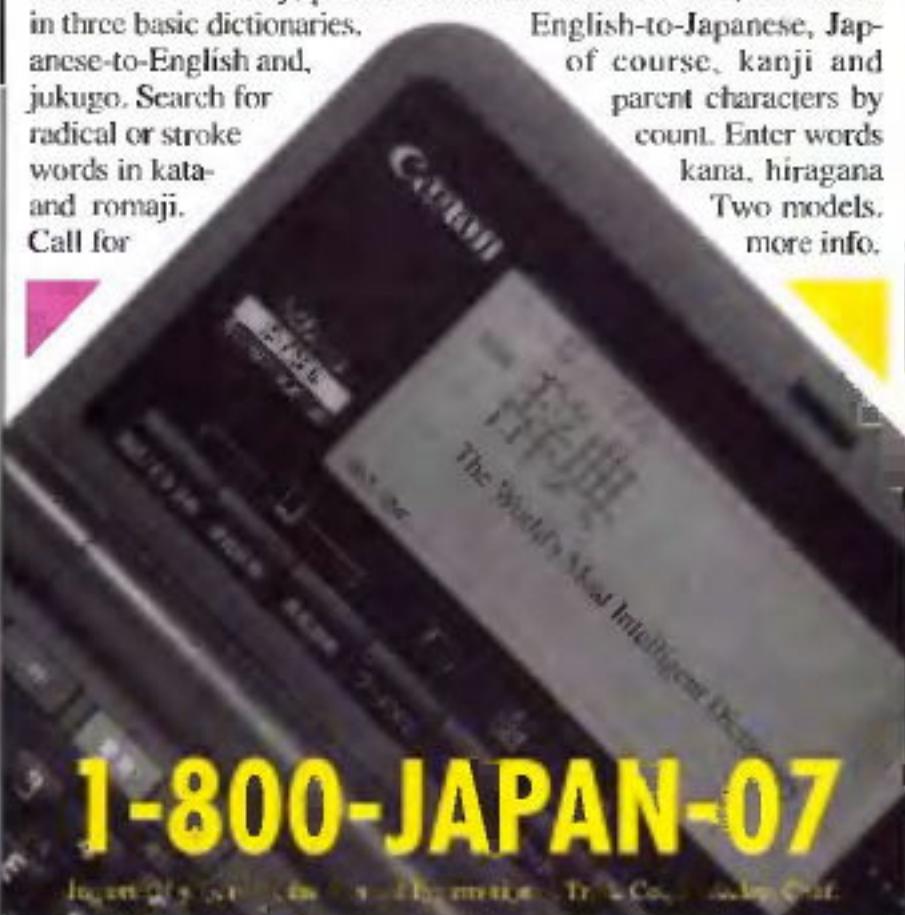
RICHARD MAMMANA
East Stroudsburg, PA

We'll send you a Mangajin T-shirt if we publish your language (Japanese or English) bloopers. Send to: Bloopers, PO Box 7119, Marietta, GA 30065

Canon Wordtank It isn't any bigger, but it sure is better

The new Wordtank from Canon. The world's most sophisticated electronic dictionary, period. Features more than 640,000 entries in three basic dictionaries, Japanese-to-English and, English-to-Japanese, Jukugo. Search for radical or stroke words in kata- and romaji. Call for more info.

of course, kanji and parent characters by count. Enter words kana, hiragana Two models. more info.



1-800-JAPAN-07

Imported by: The Japan America Trading Co., Inc., New York

CLR Japanese Software

Free English-Japanese Dictionary incl.

TwinBridge Ver 3.2

Works with:
Word Processing
Spreadsheets
Database
Graphics
DTP

\$29

"You've gotta have this!"

Supports:
Shift-JIS Code
All Printers
Katakana
Hiragana
Kanji

English-Japanese Translator

英和翻訳ソフト

"Software like this once sold for over \$1,000!"

Multilingual Word Processor

Japanese, Chinese, Korean
South-East Asian, Russian
Middle-Eastern, European, etc.

\$159

"SPECIAL OFFER!! We just slashed the price!"

Specialist in Multilingual Software

CALL 1-800-569-2099

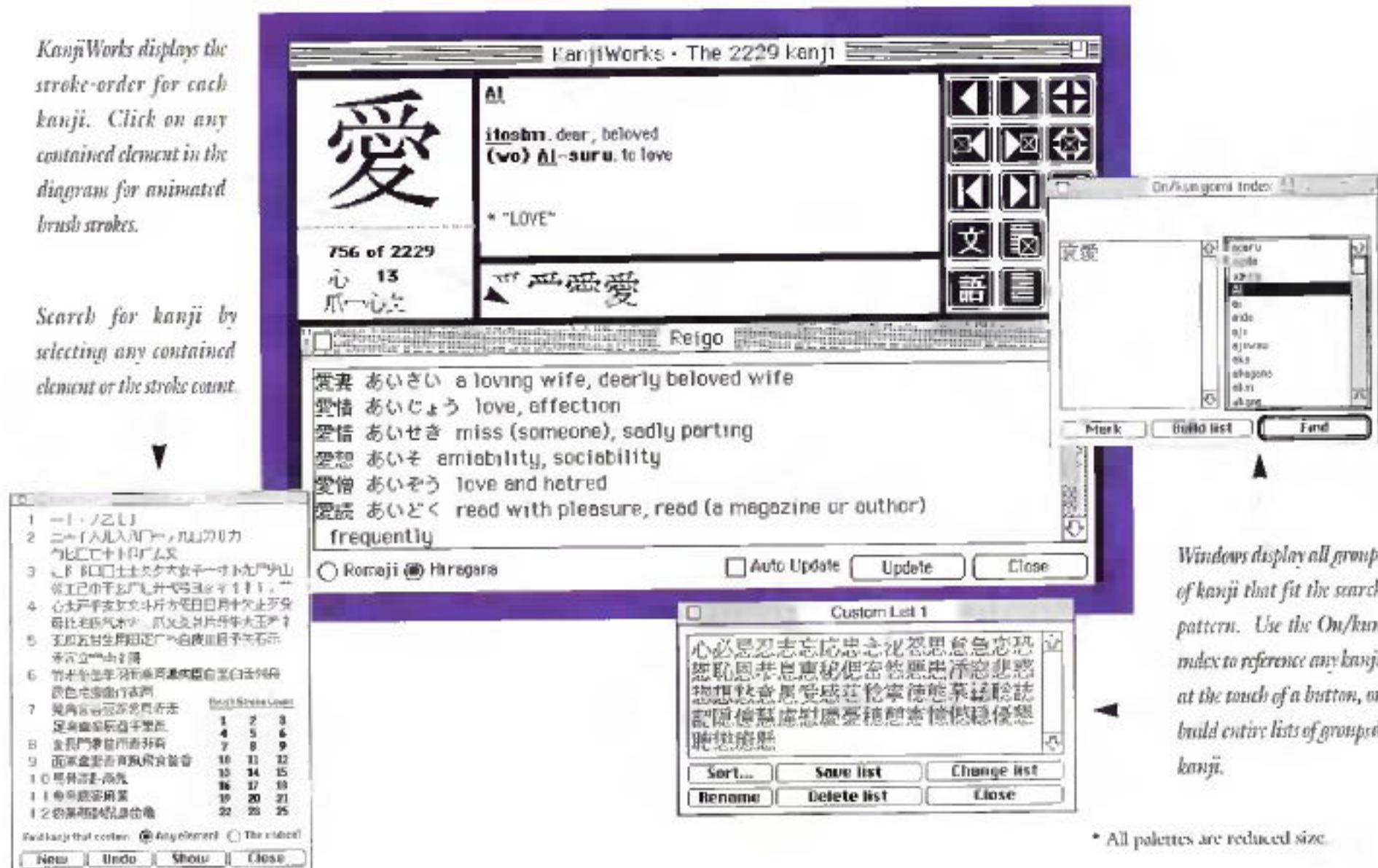
FREE
CATALOG

CLR 2130 Sawtelle Blvd. 300B / Los Angeles, CA. 90025

Navigate The Kanji Jungle With The Click Of A Mouse

KanjiWorks displays the stroke-order for each kanji. Click on any contained element in the diagram for animated brush strokes.

Search for kanji by selecting any contained element or the stroke count.



Windows display all groups of kanji that fit the search pattern. Use the On/kun index to reference any kanji at the touch of a button, or build entire lists of grouped kanji.

* All palettes are reduced size.

KanjiWorks is a new language learning aid and kanji dictionary designed to make mastering kanji faster and easier than ever before. With over 2200 characters, 6200 compounds, and 3000 example sentences in both Japanese and English, stroke-order diagrams for every kanji, and animation, KanjiWorks is the most complete kanji learning aid available for Macintosh.

Custom lists permit you to concentrate only on the kanji you want to study. Kanji recognition tests drill you on the characters you want to master. Easy reference by reading, meaning, stroke count, radical, or contained element will help make reading Japanese much easier.

Floating windows and search palettes make KanjiWorks fun and easy to use. One click of the mouse brings up all the kanji with a given element, reading, or stroke count.

introducing

Kanji Works

Or type in the reading or English meaning of a Japanese character, and put the power of a computer dictionary to work.

The wealth of information contained in KanjiWorks make it a useful program you'll never outgrow. There are enough characters, compounds, and example sentences in KanjiWorks to satisfy the needs of most college-level students of Japanese. And future upgrades to larger data-sets will help your dictionary grow into a complete desk-top reference set and tutor.

KanjiWorks does not require the Japanese Language Kit, KanjiTalk (although it is recommended for superior performance), or any other software. 1 Mb RAM and 2-5 Mb of disk space required depending upon your system configuration.

Now through February 15, AsiaWest Software is selling KanjiWorks intermediate, with 1006 kanji, over 3500 compounds, and 1500 example sentences for only \$85. The complete KanjiWorks, with all 2229 kanji, 6200 compounds, and 3000 example sentences is only \$125. Call or write for a free brochure, or send \$10 for a demo disk.

Asia West Software • 225 Park Place, No 1A • Brooklyn, NY 11238 • Orders 800 STS ASIA • Inquiries 718 636 6726 • Fax 718 636 6723

All Major Credit Cards Accepted

Innovative uses of the Japanese language

ヤニなっちゃう。

*Yani natchau.***"They Become Disgusting (with Tar)"**

Small cigarette filter "pipes" called *yani-tori paipu* ("tar/nicotine-removing pipes") are popular in Japan as a way of reducing the harmful effects of smoking. This ad from Kamaya for their Super 25 Mini-Pipes shows a woman looking in the mirror at her blackened teeth. The practice of blackening teeth, called *o-haguro* (お歯黒), was a cosmetic measure (thought to enhance beauty and sex appeal) practiced from as early as the mid-Heian period (794-1185). With the arrival of western influences, the practice mostly died out by the end of the 19th century, but in some areas persisted well into the 20th. Today, however, no one wants blackened teeth, hence the popularity of the *yani-tori paipu*.

The caption in this ad, *Yani natchau*, is a wordplay based on the fact that the expression *ya ni natte shimau* (嫌になってしまふ, "It becomes unpleasant/disgusting" → "It gets to you/bugs you") is often colloquially shortened to *ya ni natchau*. Since the word *yani* (脂) can mean "tar/nicotine," *yani natchau* ("becomes nicotine"), while not a grammatically complete sentence, also suggests a build-up of tar/nicotine. For more on the word *ya*, see our Basic Japanese column on page 30.



Send us your examples of creative product names or slogans (with some kind of documentation). If we publish your example, we'll send you a MANGAJIN T-shirt to wear on your next shopping trip. In case of duplicate entries, earliest postmark gets the shirt. BRAND NEWS, P.O. Box 7119, Marietta, GA 30065

Make studying Japanese easier...Order your language texts, tapes, dictionaries, kanji charts and more from

SASUGA

JAPANESE BOOKSTORE

At Sasuga, we stock a full selection of language tools, and we are ready to help you find the right combination of materials to suit your level and interests.

Sasuga Japanese Book Store
 7 Upland Road
 Cambridge, MA 02140
 (617) 497-5460 • (617) 497-5362

Call for a free copy of the 1994 Sasuga catalog

(Mention *Mangajin* with your first order and get free shipping to anywhere in the U.S.)



CHAMINADE UNIVERSITY OF HONOLULU

Earn a Master's degree in one year by enrolling in Chaminade's exclusive

Master of Science in Japanese Business Studies Program

Study in Honolulu (9 months):

Learn Japanese language, culture, and business practices and theory.

Study in Japan (2 months):

Serve an internship, work with Japanese management, and gain hands-on experience.

Applications are now being accepted for the fall 1994 entering class which starts September 22.

For Enrollment Information

Write or Call:

Director-MSJBS/WSJM
 Chaminade University
 3140 Waialae Avenue
 Honolulu, HI 96816-1578

Phone (808) 739-4689/4677

Fax (808) 735-4734

FREE WORKSHOP in Washington, D.C.

The Technical Requirements for Access to Japanese Information: Problems and Solutions

Friday, March 18, 1994
 Library of Congress, Madison Building

Workshop features Ken Lunde, author of *Understanding Japanese Information Processing* and Douglas Horn, editor of *Mangajin*'s computer column. Papers will be presented by leading experts on Japanese programming solutions, unicode, electronic media, software, and networking.

Attendees will receive a briefing book and copy of Mr. Lunde's book.

Sponsored by the Japan Documentation Center of the U.S. Library of Congress

For more information contact:
THE JAPAN INFORMATION ACCESS PROJECT
 1706 R Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C.
 Tel: 202-332-5224 • Fax: 202-332-6841

Weatherhill

PUBLISHERS OF FINE BOOKS ON ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



A NEW WEATHERHILL IMPRINT

BUTTERFLIES OF THE NIGHT MAMA-SANS, GEISHA, STRIPPERS, AND THE JAPANESE MEN THEY SERVE by Lisa Louis

A fascinating tour of Japan's infamous *mizu shōba*—the nightlife industry that caters to the sensual needs of Japanese men. From cabarets to the most refined geisha houses, Lisa Louis exposes a complete portrait of Japanese nightlife. Wide-ranging interviews paint a surprising picture of the women of this world, the men they serve, the mob connections, and the *mizu shōba*'s crucial role in Japanese life and business.

224 pp. 6 1/4 x 9 1/4. ISBN 0-8348-0249-X. \$19.95
(HARD)



JAPANESE STREET SLANG

by Peter Constantine

The only comprehensive compendium of Japanese slang as it is used on the streets of Japan today. A useful tool to help non-native speakers of Japanese understand the forceful and colorful twists and turns of "street" Japanese, which also offer the general reader amusing and informative insights into Japanese thought and speech.

216 pp. 5 1/4 x 8. ISBN 0-8348-0250-3. \$9.95
(SOFT)



P.G. O'Neill ESSENTIAL KANJI

2,000 Basic Japanese Characters
Systematically Arranged for
Learning and Reference

漢字をどれくらいい覚え
the practical *jiutsu*
[na] 実用的 [な] *jis*
English-1 (language)
Eigo 英語 2 (person)
Japanese-1 (language)
Nihon-go 日本語 2 (dictionary)
ji'sho 言語
jiten 案典; *jibiki* 丁寧
Noah S. Brannen (a
Noa Esu Buranen
ノア・スコット・ブランン)

ESSENTIAL KANJI by P.G. O'Neill

The classic guide to learning kanji, rigorously tested and refined by years of use in university classes. An integrated course for learning to read and write the 2000 basic Japanese characters now in everyday use, a mastery of which makes it possible to read most modern Japanese.

328 pp. 5 x 7 1/2. ISBN 0-8348-0222-8. \$16.95 (SOFT)

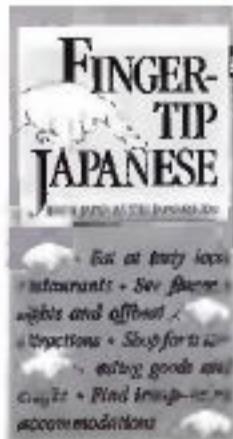
THE PRACTICAL ENGLISH-JAPANESE DICTIONARY by Noah S. Brannen

A pocket-sized dictionary containing nearly 8,000 entries both in romanization and Japanese characters. Introduces up-to-date, colloquial, and natural-sounding expressions to meet the needs of students, residents of Japan, and visitors. Includes a guide to Japanese grammar and pronunciation, a date conversion table, a listing of suffixes used in counting, and verb conjugation tables.

216 pp. 6 1/4 x 9 1/4. ISBN 0-8348-0249-X. \$19.95 (SOFT)

P.G. O'Neill JAPANESE NAMES

A Comprehensive Index by
Characters and Readings



JAPANESE NAMES by P.G. O'Neill

The problems of reading Japanese names sometimes confound even the Japanese themselves. Japanese Names is a comprehensive dictionary of some 36,000 Japanese names by character and reading. "Indispensable. Easy to read and commendably exhaustive."—*Times Literary Supplement*.

412 pp. 3 1/2 x 6. ISBN 0-8348-0187-6. Appendices. \$12.95 (SOFT)

FINGERTIP JAPANESE edited by Lexus, Ltd.

Don't let the language barrier keep you from having fun! The right word or expression to get you what you want or to where you want to go is now at your fingertips. Easy-to-follow, situation-based chapters will help you to: find inexpensive accommodations; eat at tasty local restaurants, see famous sights and offbeat attractions, shop for local crafts; enjoy Japan as the Japanese do; and much more.

192 pp. 3 1/2 x 6. ISBN 0-8348-0270-8. \$9.95 (SOFT)

420 Madison Avenue, 15th Floor, New York, New York 10017-1107 Tel: 212-223-3008 Fax: 212-223-2584

To receive a catalogue or place an order: 41 Monroe Turnpike, Trumbull, CT 06611 1-800-437-7840

Weatherhill

PUBLISHERS OF FINE BOOKS ON ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



A NEW WEATHERHILL IMPRINT

SECRETS OF JAPANESE ASTROLOGY

The Science of Kigaku

by Takei Mori and Dragan Milenkovic

Before making any decision, the Japanese consult horoscopes, determined by Kigaku, the "science of the spirit." This is the first book in English to explain the fascinating, ancient science of Japanese astrology. With a wealth of charts, diagrams, and clear explanations to help you understand your number, color, element, and animal sign, you'll be able to discover—and outwit—your destiny.

144 pp. 5 x 7 1/4. ISBN 0-8348-0290-2 \$9.95 (SOFT)



JAPANESE JIVE WACKY AND WONDERFUL PRODUCTS FROM JAPAN

by Caroline McKeldin

English is widely used in Japanese product names and packaging, often with hilarious results. Is this simply mere copying from the West? Or is it a genuine but misguided bid for scrutability? Regardless, if any truth about Japan can be gleaned from its advertising, *Japanese Jive* will provide abundant grist for the analysis mills of Japan watchers, linguists, and pop psychologists.

80 pp. 8 1/2 x 5 1/2. ISBN 0-8348-0248-3 \$9.95 (SOFT)

SUSHI MADE EASY by Nobuko Tsuda

Sushi can now, with this book, be made easily at home by anyone, anywhere. Here are easy-to-follow instructions for cleaning and filleting fish. Includes 42 recipes with full-color illustrations demonstrating attractive serving suggestions. "A useful primer for sushi lovers interested in preparing it at home."—Publishers Weekly

216 pp. 6 1/4 x 9 1/4. ISBN 0-8348-0249-X \$19.95 (SOFT)

ZEN FOR CATS by Alfred Birnbaum and Riku Kammei

"Does a cat have a Buddha-nature?" "Mew!" "Door open—stay in! Door closed—go out!" These are just a few of the Zen riddles that any cat solves with an insouciant flick of the tail, as he pads down the path to enlightenment. *Zen for Cats* will delight all those who've survived the strict master-disciple relationship that cats use to lead us humans to the truth. Deft ink-wash paintings capture the Zen essence of cats.

96 pp. 5 1/4 x 6 1/4. 70 ink paintings. ISBN 0-8348-075-9 \$9.95 (SOFT) \$12.95 (HARD)

STONE CATS by Yoshimi Nagata

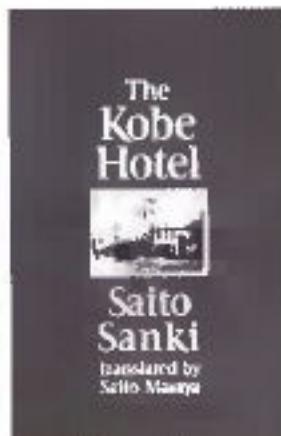
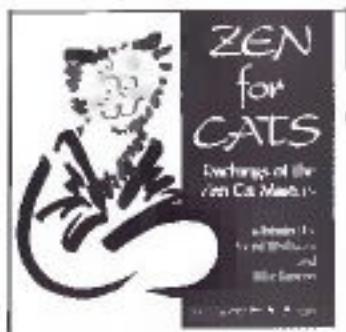
Yoshimi Nagata's stone cats are every bit as bewitching and entertaining as the furry felines who share our homes and lives. Choosing stones with accommodating shapes, he draws, paints, and varnishes, to concoct a collection of cats droll and daffy, mysterious and majestic. Easy-to-follow instructions help you to create your own family of fossil felines.

48 pp. 9 x 8. 60 photos in full color. ISBN 0-8348-0279-1 \$14.95 (HARD)

THE KOBE HOTEL by Sanki Saitoh; translated by Masaya Saito

Sanki Saitoh, one of the leading haiku poets of the twentieth century, was also a writer of offbeat short stories. The stories in *Kobe Hotel* are based on the author's experiences during WWII, when he lived in a run-down hotel in the city of Kobe. Wartime Japan is recreated in the adventures of colorful group of Japanese expatriates stranded in the hotel during the war. The final stories are set in the postwar days: a visit to Hiroshima, and to a brothel built for occupation soldiers.

224 pp. 5 1/4 x 8. ISBN 0-8348-0274-0 \$12.95 (SOFT)



420 Madison Avenue, 15th Floor, New York, New York 10017-1107 Tel: 212-223-3008 Fax: 212-223-2584

To receive a catalogue or place an order: 41 Monroe Turnpike, Trumbull, CT 06611 1-800-437-7840



TV DATING

MATING for RATINGS



by Kim Eastham

Pity the marriage-minded young Japanese man. Not only are there fewer women per man these days, but Japanese women are asking more from life than just marriage, and they're asking more from a marriage partner than just a stable income and a good family background.

As of 1990, there were about 6.7 million single men between the ages of 20 and 29 and just 5.2 million single women in that age group. And it gets worse for men in their 30s: there were only about 535,000 single women in that age group in all of Japan when the 1990 census was taken, compared with about 1.2 million single men.

Looking at the numbers from another angle, in 1990, 85 percent of women between the ages of 20-24 and 40.2 percent of women between the ages of 25-29 remained unmarried. That's up from 68 percent and 18.9 percent, respectively, in 1965.

Behind these trends are changing social and economic values. Over 50 percent of Japanese women now work at least part-time, and the penetration of women into the middle management

of corporate Japan is accelerating, albeit slowly. Given the shrinking labor pool and the increasing academic accomplishments of Japanese women, neither of these facts is surprising.

These changing demographics and the growing independence of contemporary Japanese women have led to a basic shift in the balance of power in the age-old war of the sexes. The fact is that many women no longer *need* to get married. They've got to be persuaded, and this, the men are finding, is no easy task.

The first obstacle, of course, is the smaller pool of available women. Another is that those who do choose to get married are making the leap for different reasons than they have in the past.

In the peak years of the bubble economy, survey results depicted Japanese women as rather materialistic in their criteria for evaluating potential marriage partners. The popular catch phrase *san-kō, ni-ryō, ni-mochi* (三高, 二良, 二持ち, "three highs, two goods, two haves"), said to describe the ideal man, summed it up neatly: *san-kō*, the three "highs," refers to physical height, high level of education and high income; *ni-ryō*, the two "goods," are

(continued on page 12)

* mating for ratings = 指標率のための縁づくり *shichōritsu no tame no enzukuri* • unabashedly = 脇はずかしがらいで/坦然と *hazukashigaranai de/ heizen to* • matrimony = 結婚 *kekkon* • albeit = (although) ~ではあるが *~de wa aru ga* • academic accomplishments = 学業成績 *gakureki*

O-miai: the Video Version

O-miai (お見合い) refers to a formal face-to-face meeting between a prospective bride and groom, usually arranged by their parents or an intermediary. A generation ago this was the most common road to marriage in Japan. If love blossomed following the subsequent marriage, so much the better. But the traditional *o-miai* was a stiff and formal affair, and many loveless matches resulted.

In recent times, "love marriages" (恋愛結婚, *ren'ai kekkon*) have become more prevalent than *o-miai kekkon*, but love matches can be tough to find in a megalopolis like Tokyo.

"Men today, especially those who aren't Tokyoites, don't know what to do with young women who are becoming stronger—financially, in their lifestyle, and in their appearance"—says Takahashi Yuji, founder of ZELM, the "Zone of Experience for Love & Marriage."

In response, Takahashi has set up a real-time, video-based "*o-miai* system" that gives singles a chance to meet and learn about like-minded people of the opposite sex.

Here's how it works: the candidate must offer proof of identity and fill out an application. ZELM then conducts a quick background check to make sure the candidate isn't pretending to be something or someone he or she isn't. Takahashi says only a few candidates have been rejected for lying about their age or occupation.

Upon acceptance, participants pay a fee—¥10,000 for women and ¥15,000 for men. That covers the cost of up to 20 screen-based encounters and a party afterwards for all who care to attend.

Participants are divided into four different age groups with a separate group for men over 50 and women over 47.

Men and women in each age group are told when to appear, and at that time are directed to a row of private booths on two floors of ZELM's building in Shinsen, one stop outside Shibuya on the Inokashira Line.

Once inside the booths, they're ready to meet their prospective partners. Interviews are three minutes long, conducted via two-way video monitors. A sub-monitor displays the other person's name, occupation, hobbies and other personal data. Over the course of the next hour or two, ZELM clients interview up to 20 possible mates.

After each encounter, they're asked to answer a short series of questions so that even people who fail to meet anyone they like (or anyone who likes them) can find out what kind of impression they made on the opposite sex. They rate each interview partner on grooming, speaking skills, "optimism," strength of character and other personal attributes.

After the interviews are over—candidates describe them as tiring, even grueling—all participants can choose up to three people they'd like to get to know better. If the choices match up, the computer sends them a congratulatory message.

Match-up or no, everyone is invited to attend a party in the building with plenty of food and drink where, Takahashi says, a good number of those who failed in the first round find dates.

Takahashi says his clients rate the service favorably against more conservative matchmaking services, which focus on personal and family history and offer less room to interact with potential partners. "We think the feelings that emerge between people in a relaxed atmosphere are more important than personal history," he said.

A School for Bridegrooms

Japan Youth Hall (日本青年館, *Nihon Seinen-Kan*) is a matchmaking service (結婚相談所, *kekkon sōdan-jo*, literally "marriage consultation center") located in Shinjuku. They began offering a "Bridegroom Class" (花婿教室, *hanamuko kyōshitsu*) in 1989 for men over 18 years of age. Most students are single, but married men who want to improve relations with their spouses are also welcome.

They offer classes on four themes: "What's marriage" focusing on the legal ramifications of marriage and marriage in Japanese history; "The Intersection of Men and Women," about relationships between husbands and wives, and between them and their families; "Human Relationships" in general; and "Sex," not just physical affection, but also discussion of rape and abuse.

Tokyo Kasei University professor Higuchi Keiko, free-

lance journalist Saitō Shigeo, and Itamoto Yōko, director of the marriage counseling section of Nihon Seinen Kan teach the course.

Itamoto says: "Japanese men are becoming like robots. Examination hell has influenced them from their childhood and the corporate world grabs them after that, not only during working hours but also their private time."

"On the other hand women are becoming aware of the importance of finding real meaning in their private lives. They are developing much more self-awareness."

"Unfortunately, our most popular classes are 'Sex' and the 'Intersection of Men and Women.' That suggests our students don't realize what's really important yet. But we do have 300 students enrolled now."

• intermediary = 仲人 *nakōdo* • prevalent = 一般的 *ippanteki* • encounter = 出会い *deai* • attributes = 特質/性格 *tokushitsu/seikaku* • grueling = へとへとに疲れさせる *hetoheto-ni tsukaresaseru*

(continued from page 10)

a good personality and good family; and *ni-mochi*, the two "haves," means having a nice car and nice house.

A floundering economy combined with the march of time has brought changes, and today's woman is more concerned with subtler qualities, at least according to the monthly magazine *Zesky* (ゼスキー). In its recent survey of 336 men and 470 women, over 80 percent of both men and women rated "common values" as the most important quality in a good match. "Shared feelings" came in second among both women and men, but then differences emerged. Women considered "Purchasing Power" third most important, while "Appearance" was third among men ("Appearance" ranked seventh among women).

Meanwhile, Japan's bachelors continue to be raised in an atmosphere of *juken jigoku* (受験地獄, "education hell"), a social wasteland of cram schools and home study. What little free time they do have is devoted to sports or other types of all-male activities. Their ambitious pursuit of positions in good universities and prestigious companies, which once would have guaranteed success in matrimony, seems to have left them without the communications skills necessary for today's dating game.

The fathers of these hapless bachelors, raised in the post-war days when marriage was every woman's goal and men were in short supply, never had to try very hard at romance; they can hardly serve as role models for courtship. Nor does it help that along with all the other changes has come a marked decline in *o-miai*—arranged by parents, relatives, superiors at work, or professional matchmakers—as an avenue to marriage.

The problems of the Japanese man in wooing today's independent Japanese woman has become a popular topic in the media. One result has been the emergence of a new breed of TV matchmakers who seem determined to lend these struggling young lads a helping hand, and provide their viewers with some entertainment in the process.

Although there are some similarities to American dating shows like "Love Connection" or "The Dating Game," the Japanese version has some unique characteristics.

"Neruton Beni-Kujira-Dan"

The oldest and most popular of the TV matchmaking programs is "Neruton Beni-Kujira-Dan," (ねるとん紅鯨団), or just



The people at "Neruton" seemed strangely reluctant to provide photos. This scene is from a more recent entry, "Kiss Kiss" (TV Asahi).

a good college."

Not that a man's troubles are necessarily over once he appears on the show. Far from it. The majority are rejected, painfully, on the air. And the hosts show little mercy to aspiring romantics of either sex. One plump but good-natured woman on a recent program had to put up with the nickname "Shelly-Fish" (the hosts used the names *Kai-chan* [貝ちゃん] and *Sazae* [さざえ, a kind of shellfish sometimes called "Turban Shell"] when one of the Tunnels asked her if she was wearing a *sazae* in her coiffure.

Much of the show's appeal and humor comes from the women contestants, who tend to outshine the men.

"Women who want to be on this show are often very good looking, and maybe they want to brag to their friends about how many boys were interested in them, and how many they rejected," said Ochi. "Men and women who want to be on this show take a playful attitude toward the opposite sex, and I think

"Neruton" to the hordes of faithful viewers. Produced by Kansai TV, the program airs every week for a half hour on the Fuji TV network. Given the direction the comedy often takes, it seems appropriate that the name borders on nonsense: *Neruton* is a reference to the comedy duo "Tunnels" (トンネルズ, Kinashi Noritake and Ishibashi Takaaki), who host the show. *Beni-Kujira-Dan* means "Red Whale Party/Group," a name which, producer Ochi Takehiko concedes, is just for fun.

But Ochi and other producers insist there's a serious side to all this comedy—getting young men and women together for life, for love or maybe just for a brief romance.

"After the long *juken jigoku*, young men are finally free of the pressures of constant testing," Ochi said in a recent interview with *Mangajin*. "Now they have time to think about girls, but they don't seem to know how to go about meeting them."

"Girls are stronger than ever," Ochi laughed. "That's why TV shows like this are so popular." "Neruton" attracts about 18 percent of the audience during its time slot, he added, high for a late night show.

"I don't think a group dating show like this would have the same appeal in the States or other western countries," he said. "Most young men in the US are comfortable in party situations. There are lots of parties going on, even in high school. In Japan, teenagers just study study study, shooting for

• floundering = 滑々する *konmei suru* • subtler = より微妙な *yoroi bimyo-na* • bachelor = 独身男性 *dekushin dansei* • hapless = 不幸な/不運な *fukou-na/fuku-na* • woo = くどく/求愛する *kudoku/kyūai suru* • lad = 若い男性 *wakai dansei* • hordes = 大群 *taiyū* • concede = 説得する *mitomeru* • time slot = 時間帯 *jikan-tai* • coiffure = 髪型 *kamigata*

that's OK. If they can match up with somebody, that's even more OK."

The odds are good enough to encourage young men to keep showing up and risking abuse from the girls who reject them, and from the hosts who tease them before and after rejection. Of the forty young men and women who appeared on a recent Saturday night, four couples emerged.

"Neruton" claims to have scored 1,600 pair-ups in its six years on the air. At least 18 couples have married. Ochi said, adding that "Neruton" hasn't done a formal study of its success rate.

A recent show aired on *Seijin no Hi* (成人の日, "Coming of Age Day"), January 15, featured 10 girls in kimono. On this holiday, young people who have turned 20 in the past year dress up—elaborate kimono for the women and dark suits for the men—and attend *seijin-shiki*, "coming of age ceremonies." The women were joined by 10 young men who confessed a soft spot for girls prettied up in traditional garb. In keeping with the occasion, all contestants were 20 years of age. The show was filmed in the popular disco *Tengoku* (天国, "Heaven").

The Tunnels kicked off the show with a rapid-fire series of spot interviews: "What do you want to be able to do after age 20?" the girls were asked. Answers ranged from the saucy ("I

want to be able to drink without throwing up") to the seductive ("I want to take very good care of my new boyfriend").

Another question for the girls: "Why did you break up with your last boyfriend?" The answer from one giggling young reluctant temptress: "Because he asked me to dress up in my high school uniform!"

After the introductions, both sexes are asked to pick someone in the opposing line-up to whom they've taken an early fancy. The comedians and a studio audience have ample opportunity to chuckle at the contestants' expense here, as well as during the next phase of the show, the "free time," when the two sides are given a chance to talk and mingle for the first time.

This phase, incidentally, has given rise to the "Neruton Party" (ねるとんパーティー), a gimmick used by a growing number of travel agencies and matchmakers to attract singles.

Finally, the big moment arrives. It's *Kokuhaku Taimu* (告白タイム, "Confession [of Love] Time"). The aspiring young Romeos are challenged to approach the girl they fancy most and pitch their best line. Each girl steps forward in turn and one or more of the young Romeos then steps, stumbles or runs forward, heart on his sleeve. The pitch is usually pretty lame, as are the rejections:

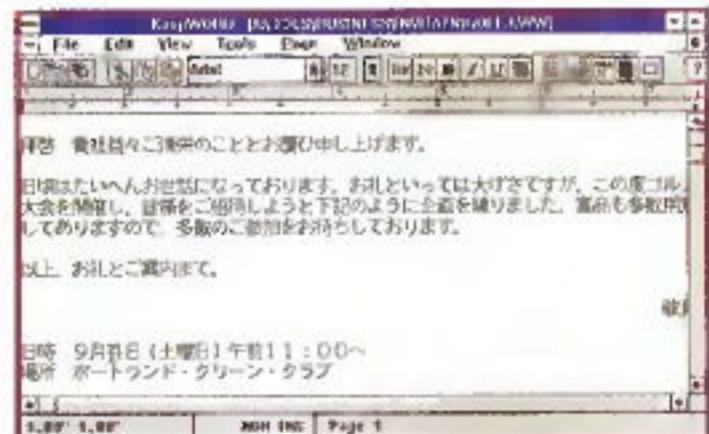
"Motto hanashi ga shitai desu (I'd like to talk some more).

* seductive = 誘惑的な *yūwakuteki-na* • reluctant = 気が進まない *ki ga susumuanai* • temptress = 誘惑する女性 *yūwaku suru josei* • mingle = 交わる *mijiwari* • gimmick = 発り出し策 *uridashi-saku* • lame = ぎこちない *gikochinai*

The Japanese-language word processor for Microsoft Windows

漢字ワード

KanjiWORD™



- Use your current English-language Windows 3.1 system.
- Print to any Windows compatible printer.
- Import and export text files for use with other Japanese word processors.
- Enter Japanese words phonetically and convert to Kanji.
- Bilingual screens and documentation support.

Last chance for special \$199 pricing! - until March - Demos also available

KanjiWORD is a trademark of Pacific Software Publishing, Inc.
Microsoft Windows is a trademark of Microsoft Corporation.

Pacific Software Publishing, Inc.
14405 SE 36th St., Suite 300, Bellevue, WA 98006
1-800-232-3989 fax 1-206-562-0811





ASSOCIATION FOR ASIAN STUDIES

The Association for Asian Studies is a scholarly, non-political and non-profit professional association open to all persons interested in Asia and the study of Asia. It seeks through publications, meetings, and seminars to facilitate contact and exchange of information among scholars and to increase understanding of Asia.

AAS is the largest society of its kind in the world. AAS's 7,000 members include scholars, teachers, business people, diplomats, journalists, and interested laypersons.

AAS publications include *The Journal of Asian Studies*, the *Bibliography of Asian Studies*, *Doctoral Dissertations on Asia*, the *Asian Studies Newsletter*, and the *Monograph Series*.

Membership dues are based on gross income. Please call 313-665-2490 for more information on becoming an AAS member.

46th AAS

ANNUAL MEETING

May 24-27, 1994

Boston, Massachusetts

Copley Place

Boston,

Massachusetts

THIS IS THE ONLY MEETING OF ITS KIND FOR SCHOLARS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE STUDY OF ASIA

The AAS Annual Meeting

Over 30 programs dealing with Japan-related topics...

The exhibition area features a wide range of products and services related to Japan, including books on Asia, travel, equipment, clothing, food, and travel and tourism services.

The exhibition area features a wide range of products and services related to Japan, including books on Asia, travel, equipment, clothing, food, and travel and tourism services.

For further information on the AAS Annual Meeting contact:

K.F. Fricke
AAS Conference Coordinator
1 Lane Hall
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
Tel: 313-665-2490
Fax: 313-665-3801

Feature Story

"*Onegai shimasu*," gasps one young lad. "*Gomen nasai* (I'm sorry)," his intended whispers back, glancing away. An offscreen howl, a chorus of laughter, and it's over.

The next young fellow pulls out all the stops. "*Horemashita* (I've fallen in love)!" he bellows. His reward? Another mumbled "*Gomen*." The next guy: "*Zutto kinchō shite-kimashita* (I've been nervous all day). *Tomodachi kara onegai shimasu* (Let's start as friends/from friendship)!" Another rejection, but he smiles philosophically: "*Mata, hoka no ai o sagashimasu* (I'll look for another love somewhere else)."

Finally: "*Kondo, doko ka tanoshii tokoro e ikimashō* (Let's go someplace fun next time/sometime)." Bingo. A tiny "*Hai*," and he's in the money. His reaction: "*Shinjirarenai* (I can't believe it)."

"That's Wedding Bells"

For older and more serious-minded men and women, Tokyo Broadcasting System (TBS) and producer Hayashi Yutaka have an answer: "That's Wedding Bells," which focuses on people in their mid-twenties to late thirties. The men are mostly mid-career salarymen and professionals; the women, office ladies or young professionals. For most, the goal is marriage rather than a romantic fling.

"We used to have relatives or neighbors who took pleasure in helping young people find a good match," Hayashi told *Mangajin*. "That was the basis of the traditional *o-miai* system, but now a traditional *o-miai* is the exception. Still, people want to be able to select the best partner from a variety of possibilities. I think it's great to have this kind of program where you can meet people from totally different backgrounds."

"Princess Masako's wedding last June caused a lot of women, even career women, to think about marriage," Hayashi said. "But they're very serious and want to make a successful marriage. That's where we come in."

Though this show keeps a running onscreen scorecard based on comments from participants, there's also a greater attempt here than in "*Neruton*" to gauge participants' attitudes about love and marriage. Pop psychology is applied to answers from a series of questions to try to determine, for example, whether a man is inclined toward *teishu kanpaku* (亭主関白, a household in which the husband reigns supreme) or whether he will be willing to help out with the household chores.

For women, questions are geared to draw out their thoughts on child-rearing and what it takes to make a successful marriage. Of special interest to the men are hints about whether a woman will be kind and understanding of their problems.

Because "Wedding Bells" is marriage-oriented, Hayashi encourages men and women who fail in their first attempt on the air to come back and try again. And he encourages couples who met on the air to come back and inspire others. He takes pleasure in telling the story of one 25-year-old graduate student who presented an engagement ring to his future bride on the air.

Of course even "Wedding Bells" must keep an eye on the

(continued on page 56)

•mumble = つぶやく *tsubuyaku* •romantic fling = 遊び半分のロマンス *asobi-hanban no romansu* •household chores = 家事 *kaji* •child-rearing = 育児 *ikuji*

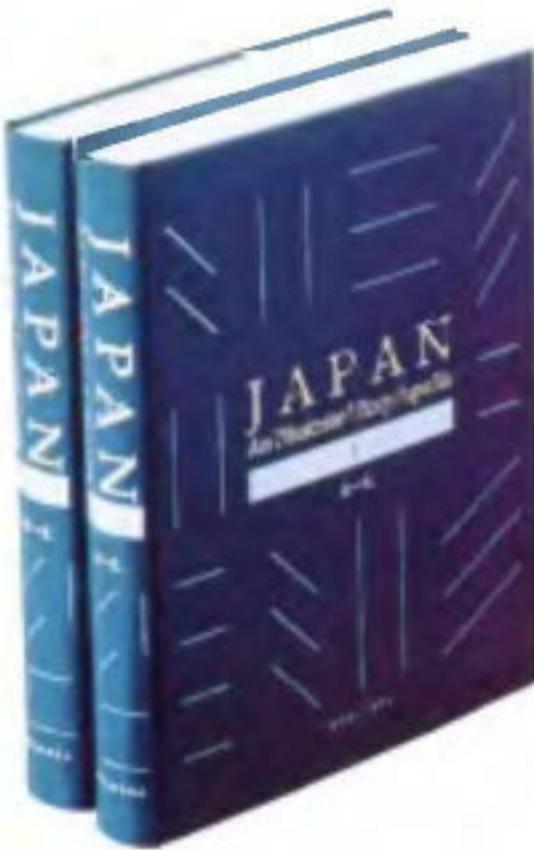
JAPAN

An Illustrated Encyclopedia

THE MOST COMPLETE REFERENCE BOOK ON TODAY'S JAPAN IN ENGLISH

From the publisher of the renowned nine-volume
Kodansha Encyclopedia of Japan

- 12,000 entries covering Japan's history, culture, economy, politics, science, technology, food, literature and performing arts
- 4,000 full-color photographs and illustrations
- 1,964 pages, with over 2 million words of text
- Eye-catching pictorial essays and feature articles
- 24-page timetable tracing the history of Japan
- 20 pages of full-color maps
- 14-page bibliography
- Easy-to-use reader's guide to entries
- Bilingual index of entry titles
- Two volumes, 9" x 12", clothbound hardcover



Japan: An Illustrated Encyclopedia is based on the acclaimed nine-volume *Kodansha Encyclopedia of Japan*. Published in 1983 and hailed as a landmark in English-language scholarship on Japan, the first encyclopedia has been updated, revised and abridged into a practical new compact version that now contains 10% *entirely new material* — including many changes that have affected Japanese society over the past decade. This crucial reference not only provides significant data on Japanese politics, government and economics but it is at once a magnificent treasury of the nation's art and history, and a lively guide to its popular and traditional culture. Concise in format yet comprehensive in scope, *Japan: An Illustrated Encyclopedia* is the definitive reference on today's Japan.

\$200.00 UNTIL MARCH 31, 1994; \$250.00 THEREAFTER

AVAILABLE OCTOBER 1, 1993.
CALL OR SEND CHECK OR MONEY ORDER TO:

KODANSHA
114 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10011
212-727-6460

PLEASE ADD \$6.50 PER SET FOR SHIPPING & HANDLING,
PLUS APPLICABLE SALES TAX (NY RESIDENTS ONLY)

OR CALL

1-800-788-6262

PLEASE MENTION CODE: M-1



やつとてまひた!
Yatto Demashita!

It's Finally Here!



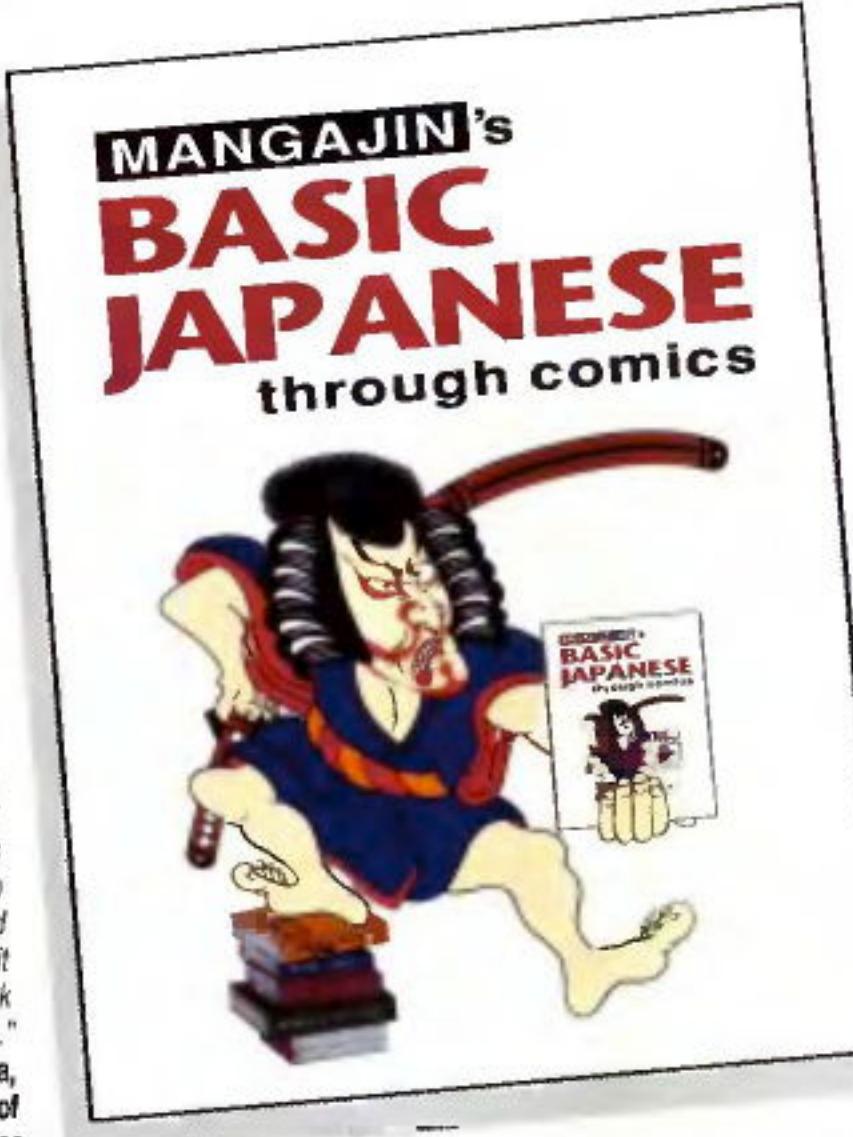
“

“...a delightful volume that both educates and entertains. This is 'real' Japanese as spoken by the natives...I highly recommend this book to those who wish to study real 'live' Japanese in its genuine socio-linguistic context.”

• Glen Fukushima,
Director, AT&T Japan, and
former U.S. trade negotiator

“Basic Japanese through comics presents the reader with enjoyable material as well as valuable information on Japanese language and culture. I recommend it highly as a reference book for learners of Japanese.”

• Professor Akira Miura,
U. of Wisconsin, and author of
Japanese Words and Their Uses



The first 24 'Basic Japanese Lessons' from *Mangajin*, compiled in book form.

Basic Japanese Through Comics is the ideal supplement to learning Japanese from textbooks. The book uses lifelike situations from real manga to explain linguistic and cultural points quickly and memorably. Each chapter one specific concept of basic Japanese—a phrase, word, or hard-to-grasp idiom—is carefully examined and explained. The lessons cover a wide array of Japanese expression and illustrate usage and cultural context, providing insights into not only the language, but the way the Japanese behave, think and see the world as well.

Learn essential expressions and get a slice-of-life look into Japanese society at the same time!

Each chapter gives you an average of six pages of illustrations from manga covering:

1. <i>Yoroshiku o-negai shimasu</i>	9. <i>Dōzo</i>	17. Baby Talk
2. <i>Sumimasen</i>	10. <i>Baka</i> , The Basic Insult	18. Informal Politeness
3. Feminine Speech	11. <i>Shitsurei</i>	19. Introductions
4. <i>Gaijin</i> Bloopers	12. <i>Ii</i> , The "Good Word"	20. “—sama” Words
5. Hiragana, Katakana and Manga	13. <i>Yatta!</i> The Exclamation	21. Hesitating with <i>Anō</i>
6. <i>Ohayō & Omedeto Gozaimasu</i>	14. Saying Goodbye	22. The Wide World of <i>Desu</i>
7. Creative Kanji Readings	15. The Concept of <i>Komaru</i>	23. <i>Hai</i> (Part 1)
8. <i>Domo</i> , The All-Purpose Word	16. Counters and Classifiers	24. <i>Hai</i> (Part 2)

Order Yours Today!

Only \$14.95/¥2500 in Japan

► In the US, order through *Mangajin* Tel: 800-552-3206/Fax: 404-590-0890
In Japan, order through *SSKC* Tel: 03-3479-4434/Fax: 03-3479-5047

You don't have to sacrifice great service for a low price when you travel



- Need an expert to handle all your business travel needs?
- Want to know who has the lowest airfare this week?
- Confused by the hotel's minimum night stay restrictions?
- Puzzled by the airline's long list of purchase restrictions?
- Need advice on where to take your family for vacation?
- Want to get information on that perfect get-away?

NTA PACIFIC is the one-stop agency for all your travel needs. Fast, expert service. Over 25 years experience in business, leisure, and group travel. And the lowest fares around.

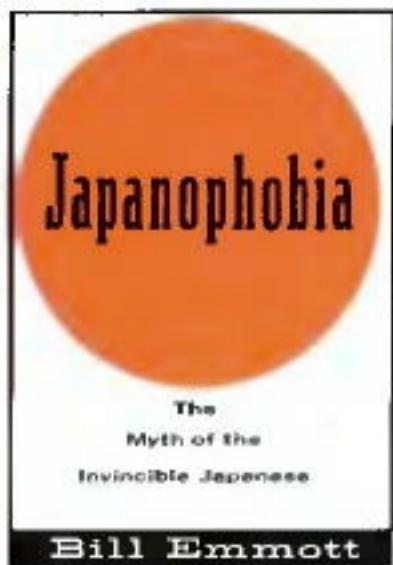


**Call us toll free at
1-800-USA-NTA1 (872-6821)
from anywhere in the United States
for all of your travel needs**



— NTA PACIFIC's highly-trained agents are waiting to serve you —

◆ CORPORATE HEAD OFFICE Tel: 213-896-0341 / Fax: 213-624-8289	◆ HONOLULU, ALA MOANA Tel: 808-951-4000 / Fax: 808-955-1181	◆ LOS ANGELES, ORANGE COUNTY Tel: 714-757-0230 / Fax: 714-757-0237
◆ ATLANTA Tel: 404-640-9292 / Fax: 404-640-9627	◆ HONOLULU, BISHOP SQUARE Tel: 808-545-1122 / Fax: 808-528-0533	◆ MANHATTAN Tel: 212-944-8660 / Fax: 212-944-8973
◆ CHICAGO Tel: 708-228-5655 / Fax: 708-228-5677	◆ LOS ANGELES-DOWNTOWN Tel: 213-683-1613 / Fax: 213-624-8289	◆ NEW JERSEY Tel: 201-420-6000 / Fax: 201-420-1515
◆ DALLAS Tel: 214-702-0517 / Fax: 214-702-8156	◆ LOS ANGELES-SOUTH BAY Tel: 310-329-1130 / Fax: 310-329-7383	◆ SAN FRANCISCO BAY Tel: 415-591-9402 / Fax: 415-591-7634



Japanese Overseas Investment: Is it fair?

Japanophobia:

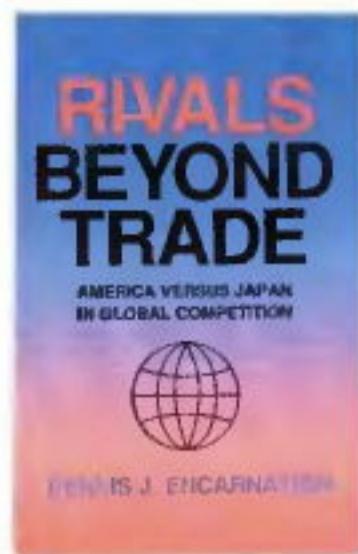
The Myth of the Invincible Japanese

Bill Emmott. New York: Times Books, 1993. 261 pages, \$25.00 (hardcover)

Rivals Beyond Trade:

America Versus Japan in Global Competition

Dennis J. Encarnation. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1992. 222 pages, \$12.95 (paperback)



In the late 1980s an economic "bubble," inflated by rapidly rising stock and land prices, gave Japanese companies a mountain of cash, much of which they invested overseas. Many people in Europe and the US resented this tidal wave of investment, perceiving it an unfair takeover of their economies.

According to *Japanophobia*, by Bill Emmott, editor-in-chief of *The Economist* and formerly its Tokyo bureau chief, this fear of Japanese investment is mistaken. The reason Japanese firms are disliked overseas is that most people do not like big corporations in the first place, especially foreign ones. In fact, American companies faced the same hostility in Europe in the 1960s. Emmott argues that economic takeover is no more the goal of Japanese corporations than of American or German ones. Japanese investment, like that of any other country, provides jobs and economic growth and should not be discouraged. While Japanese companies keep ultimate control in the hands of their own nationals in their home offices, so do other multinationals.

Emmott's discussion of Japanese mistakes in overseas investment is quite interesting. Flush with cash, Japanese corporations hurtled themselves into enormous investments they were not equipped to handle. For example, neither Sony nor Matsushita knew what they were getting into when they paid enormous sums to purchase, respectively, Columbia Pictures and MCA. Both were rash investments initially explained by vague hopes of some kind of synergy between electronic hardware and entertainment software. But neither company knew anything about making American movies, and they were forced to turn over their operations to Hollywood insiders who, in Emmott's words, "mugged them" for fat salaries and commissions.

Likewise, Bridgestone Tires blundered in 1987 when it outbid Italy's Pirelli by 30 percent to buy Firestone. It paid too much for the troubled company and wound up with a money-losing albatross. Japanese banks made similar mistakes by jumping headlong into overseas markets in Britain and the US and making excessively risky loans.

Far from giving Japanese firms leverage in the US, Emmott says the giant takeovers wasted money that is now sorely missed in recession-plagued Japan. The debts from frivolous investments are forcing firms like Sony to cut back on research and development.

Emmott describes these Japanese mistakes in overseas investment to underscore his point that Japanese firms are like those of any other nation. He argues, nevertheless, that Japanese over-

seas manufacturing investment has largely been successful because most firms have expanded methodically and carefully.

Emmott acknowledges that foreign investment is beneficial to the home country. Companies, be they American or Japanese, tend to keep key technological research at home, and overseas subsidiaries bring in large volumes of imports from the home country. While Emmott compares the fairness of Japanese overseas investment to Western investment in the US and Europe, he does not ask whether Western firms have enjoyed reciprocal access to the benefits of investment in Japan. This is precisely the question addressed by Dennis Encarnation's *Rivals Beyond Trade*.

Encarnation, a professor of business administration at Harvard, agrees with Emmott that Japanese and American multinationals are similar and pursue global strategies based on setting up majority-owned subsidiaries. But while US firms have been able to invest heavily in Europe and other regions, they have had only limited success setting up such subsidiaries in Japan. This is because foreign investment in Japan was limited by government controls that were not completely lifted until 1980. Although US investment has since expanded greatly, it is still relatively small partly because of the legacy of earlier controls and partly because private controls on majority takeovers of firms have continued. For example, to guard against foreign takeovers *keiretsu* groups exchanged stocks among themselves in the 1960s and agreed not to sell each other's stocks to outsiders.

Thus, although GM and Ford obtained large minority stakes in Isuzu and Mazda respectively, *keiretsu* groups headed off majority control. Encarnation argues that majority-owned subsidiaries abroad, while replacing some exports from back home, actually increase overall American export volumes by creating markets and distribution channels. His conclusion is that the consequence of restricted access to investment in majority-owned subsidiaries in Japan has been to limit opportunities for American exports.

Although *Japanophobia* presents a good, readable discussion of the financial bubble and the mistakes in overseas investment it led to, *Rivals Beyond Trade* puts the fairness of Japan's overseas investments in perspective by reminding us that access to investment between Japan and Western countries has been less than equal.

Mark Tilton is a professor of political science at Purdue University and author of the forthcoming book *Restrained Trade*.

• Japanophobia = 日本恐怖症 *Nihon-kufushō* • invincible = 無敵の *mateki no* • resent = 憤る *ikidōru* • vague hope = ばく然とした期待 *bakugen to shita kitai* • mugged = 強奪した *gōdatsu shita* • blunder = 大失敗する *dai-shippai suru* • outbid = (相手より)高い値で入札する *(aite yori) takai ne de nyūtsatsu suru* • recession-plagued = 不況に苦しむ *fukyō ni kurushimamu* • frivolous = あさはかな *asahaka-na* • reciprocal access = 相互に平等のアクセス *sōgo ni hyōdō no akusesu*

Japanese Jive

Wacky and Wonderful Products from Japan

Caroline McKeldin. New York: Tengu Books, 1993.
80 pages, \$9.95 (paper)



"Just like regular
White Water but
without all the frills."



"If you're really in a
hurry, you can have your
coffee on your toast."



All foreigners who have lived in Japan have at one time wanted to write this book—a playful collection of peculiar products and product names from Japan. The problem is, after a few weeks of exposure to Crunky Kids candy bars, Royal Barrel Ice Cream, and Jive Coffee, a certain immunity sets in. Before long those same foreigners look perplexed when some greenhorn laughs at the idea of Suntory's Banana Beer Cocktail (conveniently available in cans). And they are downright snobbish about Choco Mushi Bread, knowing as they do that *mushi* (蒸し) means "steamed."

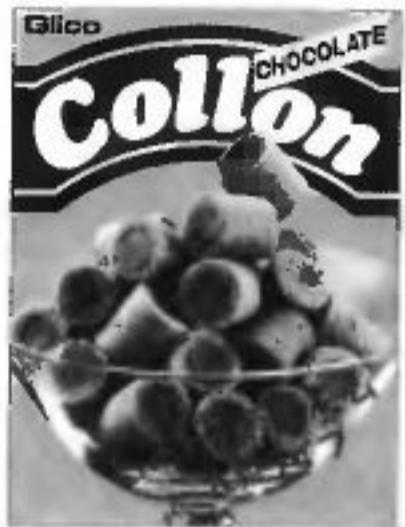
Most foreigners, however, eventually move back home and regain their perspective on the English language. For them, and for those who haven't yet experienced the wonder of product names like WhizzMan and Yodel Water, there is *Japanese Jive*, an album of English atrocities which will amaze friends and family, providing solid proof that those unbelievable stories about "Japlish" are indeed true.

Author McKeldin provides tongue-in-cheek commentary for each product that is usually amusing without being overly condescending. Less successful are the occasional multiple-choice "quizzes" ["Super Winky—This product: A) renews energy to tired eyelids; B) is the baby doll that winks; C) is a funky brake-light attachment for your car; D) is a brand of condom"]. The real answers are so surprising that the made-up joke answers seem a little anti-climactic.

Most of the products are convenience store and vending machine fare, but McKeldin also reveals unexpected restaurant offerings (such as Curry Pizza, laden with onion, green pepper, boiled egg, potato salad, and Italian sausage), some department store surprises (Amnesty International "Human Rights Now" pajamas), magazine titles, cigarettes, and beauty products.

Japan marketing guru George Fields provides a brief explanation for the use of nonsensical English names, but this book isn't aimed at scholars. With nearly 200 illustrated examples, many in color, *Japanese Jive* is just plain fun to have around. Super Winky, by the way, is a condom—or did you already know that?

- immunity = 免疫 *men'eki* • greenhorn = 新來の(外国人) *shinrai no (gaikokujin)* • English atrocities = めちゃくちゃな英語 *mechakucha-na Eigo* • tongue-in-cheek = ひにくっぽい/ユーモラスな *hinikuppoi/yūmorasu-na* • seem anti-climactic = かえってつまらなくさせる *kaette tsumaranaku saseru* • guru = 権威者 *ken'tsha* / 専門家 *senmonka*



"If you were to graphically represent a colon in the form of candy, wouldn't it look like this?"



"For people who are just nuts about seafood"





More facts about seals

When a person is buying a personal or corporate seal, known in Japan as *inkan* 印鑑, the first thing to be considered is the material used to make the seal. In the last installment, we discussed the pros and cons of tusks, horns, stone, and metal as seal materials. There are two more categories: wood and synthetic materials.

Wooden seals

The main woods for making seals are boxwood, sandalwood, and ebony. Boxwood is an excellent material. It is a tough wood suited for intricate craftsmanship. Since it has a fine texture, its grain does not show on the surface of the seal. It also resists chipping. A large proportion of wood seals are made from boxwood because of these characteristics. Many large seals, such as company seals, are also made with it.

Sandalwood (*byakudan* 白檀) is fragile compared to boxwood but appreciated for its fragrance. Another name for sandalwood is *sendan* 梅檀, known in an adage: 摘檀は双葉より芳ばし (*Sendan wa futaba yori kanbashi*). This adage, literally translated, "Sandalwood gives a fine fragrance from when it is a bud," connotes "Genius displays itself even in childhood."

Ebony is jet black and sturdy, however the surface of seals made from it is easily broken. Bamboo is another kind of seal material. Most bamboo is hollow; the *komachi-dake* 小町竹, from the northernmost bamboo-growing region, has a composition similar to wood and is suitable for carving seals. Such seals are used more as *gain* 雅印 (seals for pen names) rather than for the registered *jitsuin* 実印.

Synthetic seals

Synthetic materials for *inkan* include lacteal material, plastic, and condensed wood chips. Comprised of milk as its main component, lacteal material in its white form is used for imitation ivory seals. Seals made of black-colored lacteous material become an imitation of the kind made from a water buffalo's horn. Mass-produced *mitomein* 認印 are made of plastic. Another synthetic material, condensed wood chips, is often made from laminated wood used in construction and has a hardness adequate for shaping into seals.

Inkpads

Inkpads (*inniku* 印肉) are indispensable for seals

The *inniku* is also called *indei* 印記, or *shuniku* 実印. It is produced by combining a mixture of mercury oxide and sulfur to a mixture of moxa and sulfur, then adding castor oil and essence. Inkpads made in China are generally high quality. From a bright red with a yellowish sheen to a dark red bordering on black, inkpads come in an almost infinite variety. Ready-made inkpads are also available but they lack grace.

Rebellion by *ringisho*

「氣に食わぬ裏議書に逆さ印」(Ki ni kuwanu *ringisho* ni sakasa-in), "An upside-down stamp on a revolving draft referendum," is a poem satirizing the Japanese system of *ringisho* 裏議書. *Ringi ni kakeru* 裏議に掛ける refers to circulating a draft of a plan, prepared by the staff in charge, through the company to related departments or sections to obtain their agreement, then submitting it to the executives for their sanction. This system gathers counsel while making a matter known to everybody. Each individual involved affixes his or her seal on the *ringisho* as an indication that he or she affirms or confirms it.

Not all drafts are necessarily approved enthusiastically by all parties, however. Some may point their thumbs down to a certain draft. In a case where a person strongly disagrees with a given measure, but the majority approves it or due to circumstances he or she cannot oppose it, he or she can put the seal mark upside-down on the draft as in the poem above. Actually doing this takes as much resolve as crossing the Rubicon. The person runs the risk of being branded as being incapable of stamping his or her own seal correctly.

The future of seals

If a *ringisho* were passed around in society to continue or abolish the convention of using *inkan*, what would happen? Many may respond with an upside-down seal on the draft. There have long been advocates, in fact, of replacing the practice of seals with written signatures as the mark of approval on documents, as is done in many places in the world. This issue was even debated in the Diet.

The arguments against signatures were varied: "Signatures by different people are sometimes difficult to tell apart." "Even one person in different moods can sign his or her name quite differently, so it is even hard to verify that two signatures allegedly by the same person are indeed the same." It was therefore decided that the practice of using a seal should continue, but those in favor of using signatures have not given up their cause. Uncertain about their future, seal manufacturers have declared October 1 of each year to be "Seal Commemoration Day" in Japan.

by Sawane Fumitoshi



暮らして知る日本の素顔

金沢で日本語と日本文化

Eurocentres courses receive the generous support and close cooperation of the Ishikawa Prefectural Education Board.

The programme provides opportunities to experience Japanese culture, history, tradition along with intensive language instruction.

Optional programmes include calligraphy, zen practice, industrial/cultural visits, and weekend excursions—to name a few.

Learn Japanese ways of life while staying with a Japanese family.

Eurocentre Kanazawa is a small cosmopolitan world with participants from many countries. Together they learn the Japanese language and culture, and also about each other.

A course unit lasts 4 weeks: more than one may be taken at a time.

Eurocentres is a non-profit Foundation devoted to the teaching of languages to adults. We teach English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, Russian and Japanese where they are spoken.

For a brochure please write to:

ヨーロセンタージャパン

EUROCENTRES JAPAN

東京都千代田区神田駿河台 2-12 深井ビル4階
 Fukai Building 4F, 2-12 Kanda Surugadai
 Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan
 Phone: (03)3295-5441
 Fax: (03)3295-5443

or

EUROCENTRES HEAD OFFICE

Seestrasse 247, CH-8038 Zurich, Switzerland
 Phone: 01/485.50.40 Fax: 01/481.61.24

or

EUROCENTRE ALEXANDRIA

101 N. Union Street, Alexandria, VA 22314, USA
 Phone: (703)684-1494 Fax: (703)684-1495

A Glossary of Japanese Computer Terminology



by Douglas Horn

The biggest problem facing Americans trying to use Japanese software used to be finding an operating system and programs that would run on a standard Macintosh or PC. Hopefully, *Mangajin*'s software special [Mangajin #29] eased that difficulty, but now that you've loaded Japanese software on your computer, the problem still remains—how do you read the manual and menus?

Unfortunately, few companies are including bilingual manuals and command menus with their software. The most popular method of reading menus is referring to the English version of the program since the commands and shortcut keys are generally the same. When this is impossible, most people just guess.

Exacerbating the problem is the fact

that the items on computer menus are frequently non-standard Japanese, so even those who read the language fluently may have problems. Japanese-to-English computer dictionaries can provide some help, but are generally aimed at technical translators, and may be difficult to use. Also, computer jargon is evolving rapidly, and a dictionary just a few years old may be hopelessly out of date.

The glossary included in this issue is designed for computer users, rather than translators. Instead of listing entries alphabetically, we have grouped related terms. The most current terms have been employed—for example, where a few years ago central processing unit would have been translated as 中央处理装置 (*chūō shori sōchi*), the simpler “CPU”

(read *shii-pii-yū*) is currently favored. Commands are divided into groups that reflect popular menu structures. Common error messages are also included.

Many terms have synonyms; in fact some programs even use several different translations of the same term. Hopefully, future programmers will standardize terminology where possible—after all, how many different ways does a computer need to say Cancel?

For those who want to look further into Japanese computer terms or consult another source, there is a “computer related words” file on KiCompWare’s YoZakuraBBS (612-779-0886).

General Computer Terms

ハードウェア (*hādo-uea*) Hardware—often shortened to ハード (*hādo*)
スペック (*supekku*) Specifications/Specs
CPU/クロック (*shii-pii-yū/kurokku*) CPU/Clock Rate
メモリ (*memori*) Memory [RAM]
キャッシュ (*kyasshu*) Cache
モニタ (*monita*) Monitor
マウス (*mausu*) Mouse
解像度 (*kaizōdo*) (Screen) Resolution
表示色 (*hyōji iro*) [Number of] Colors Displayed
ネットワーク (*nettowāku*) Network
ソフトウェア (*sofuto-uea*) Software—often shortened to ソフト (*sofuto*)
起動システム (*kidō shisutemu*) Operating System
オペレーティング・システム (*operētingu shisutemu*) Operating System
～対応 (~*taiō*) For . . . Operating Systems/Platforms [e.g. Mac/DOS/Windows]
アプリケーション (*apurikēshon*) Software Applications
ワープロ (*wāpuro*) Word Processor
表計算 (*hyōkeisan*) Spreadsheet (Program)
グラフィックス (*gurafikkusu*) Graphics (Program)

マルチメディア (*maruchimēdia*) Multimedia
ユーティリティー (*yūtirittii*) Utility Program
言語 (*gengo*) (Programming) Language
電子メール (*denshi mēru*) Electronic Mail
スクリーンセーバー (*sukuriin sēbā*) Screen Saver
アイコン (*aikon*) Icon
アップル メニュー (*appuru menyū*) Apple Menu
環境設定 (*kankyō settei*) Environment Setup/Preferences
かな漢字変換 (*kana-kanji henkan*) Kana to Kanji Conversion
かな入力 (*kana nyūryoku*) Kana Entry
クリック (*kurikku*) Click [on mouse button]
ダブルクリック (*daburu kurikku*) Double Click
ディスク (*disuku*) Disk
ドライブ (*doraibu*) Disk Drive
フォント (*fonto*) Font
全角 (*zenkaku*) Full-width [Double Byte] Characters
半角 (*hankaku*) Half-width [Single Byte] Characters
入力/出力 (*nyūryoku/shutsuryoku*) Input/Output
読み込む/書き込む (*yomikomu/kakikomu*) read/write
画面 (*gamen*) screen
カーソル (*kāsorū*) Curser
メニュー (*menyū*) menu

General Commands

実行/了解 (jikkō/ryōkai) OK/Enter
 確認 (kakunin) OK/Confirm
 中止 (chūshi) Cancel/Stop
 取消 (torikeshi) Cancel
 キャンセル (kyanseru) Cancel
 終了 (shūryō) Exit/Quit/Cancel
 標準 (hyōjun) Default/Normal
 設定 (settei) Setup/Setting
 ヘルプ (herupu) Help

Menu Commands

ファイル (fairy) File
 新規作成 (shinki sakusei) New
 開く (hiraku) Open
 オープン (ōpun) Open
 移動 (idō) Move
 保存 (hozon) Save
 別の名前(で) 保存... (betsu no nāmae [de] hozon) Save As
 新規保存 (shinki hozon) Save As
 ファイル削除 (fairy sakujō) Delete File
 印刷 (insatsu) Print
 終了 (shūryō) Exit
 編集 (henshū) Edit
 やり直し (yari-naoshi) Undo

繰り返し (kuri-kaeshi) Repeat
 切り取り (kiri-tori) Cut
 カット (katto) Cut
 複写 (fukusha) Copy
 コピー (kopii) Copy
 削除 (sakujo) Delete
 貼り付け (hari-tsuke) Paste
 ペースト (pēsuto) Paste
 検索 (kensaku) Find
 次の検索 (tsugi no kensaku) Find Next
 (検索) 置換 (fakensaku) chikan / okikae (Search and) Replace
 ブロック保護 (burokku hogo) Block Protect

Printing

プリンタ設定 (purinta settei) Printer Setup
 ページ準備 (pēji jumbi) Page Setup
 改頁 (kai pēji) Page Break
 改ページ (kai pēji) Page Break
 頁振り直し (pēji furi-naoshi) Repaginate/Renumber Pages
 ページ番号 (pēji bangō) Page Numbers
 ページ数 (pēji sū) Page Numbers/Number of Pages
 部数 (busū) Number of Copies
 全ページ (zen pēji) Whole Document/All Pages

(continued on page 58)

SystemSoft is Your One-Stop Source For Japanese Software on Macintosh and Windows Computers

We Support and Stock:

Apple JLK, Kanji-Talk 7.1
 Adobe Fonts & Apps • Aldus Apps
 Ambassador, Shasta
 Claris Apps • Deltagraph Pro
 Deneba Canvas • ErgoSoft Apps
 Microsoft • Nisus
 Quark ExpressJ • Turbowriter
 Macromedia Director
 Various software upgrades...
 and much, much more.

For our full range of products see *Mangajin's "Definitive Guide to Japanese Application Software in the U.S."* in issue #29.

The SystemSoft Advantage:

- Great prices.
- Full support for all of the products we sell.
- Bilingual support staff.
- Most packages available immediately.

Call SystemSoft for more information
on these and other Japanese software
products, or for the dealer nearest you.

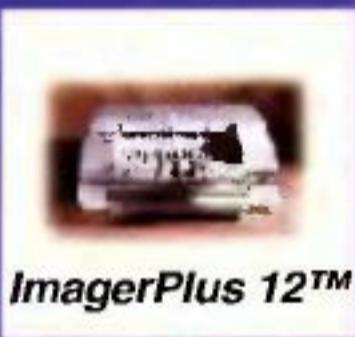
 **SystemSoft**
1-800-882-8856

HELLO, LANGUAGES !

NewGen printers meet your communication needs.



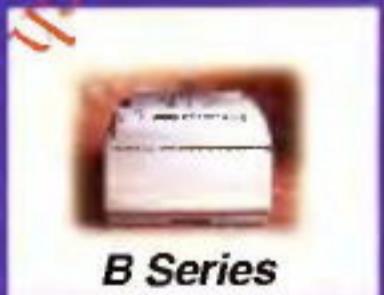
Network Series



ImagerPlus 12™



Pro Series



B Series



Personal Series

NEWGEN PRINTERS ARE MULTILINGUAL !



Quality Solutions for International Communications



Pacific Rim Connections

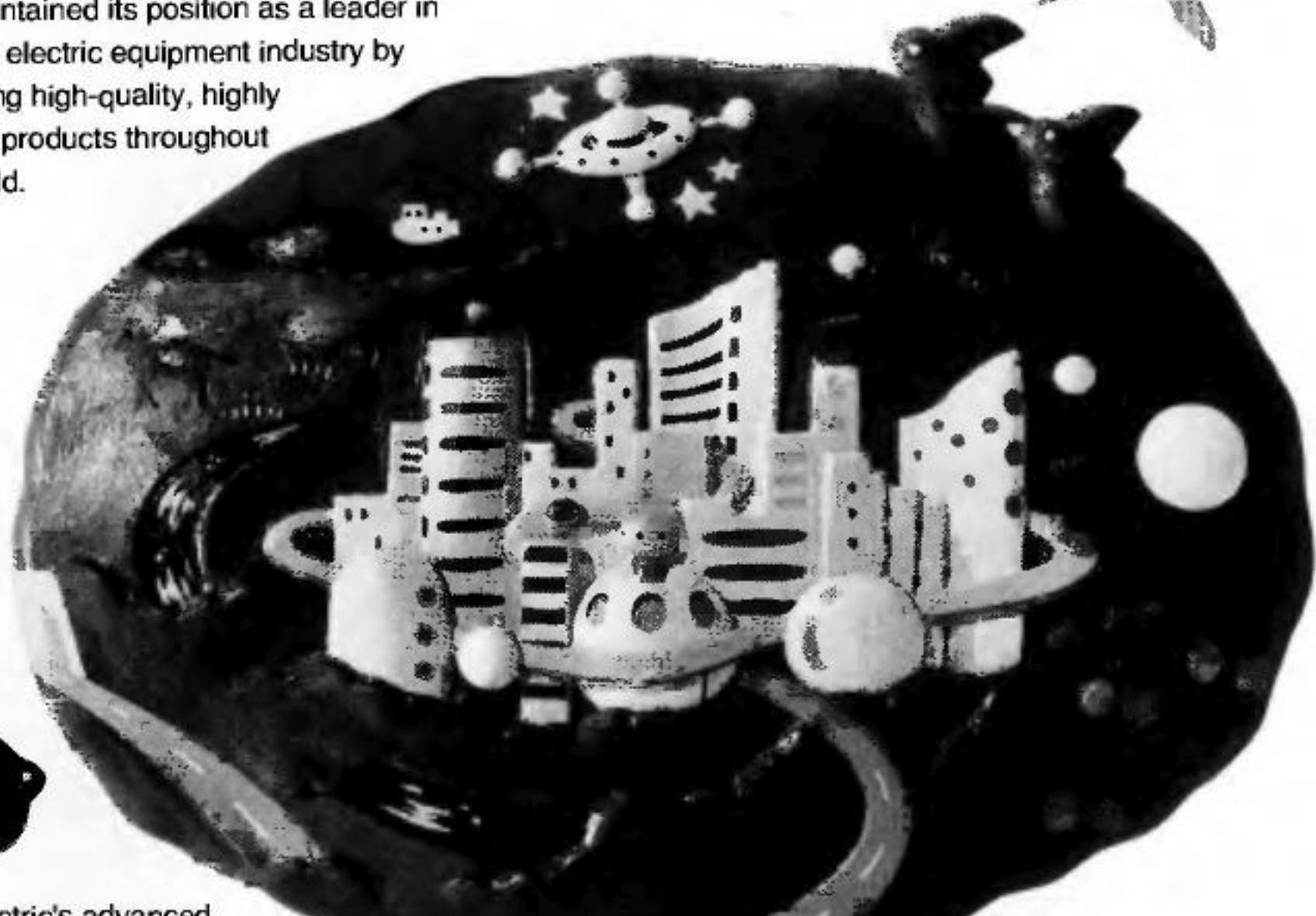
1838 El Camino Real, Suite 109, Burlingame, CA 94010-3105 Phone (415) 697 0911 Fax (415) 697 9439

TOLL FREE ORDER LINE 1 (800) 745 0911

Creating a Better Tomorrow With Trustworthy Technology

For almost 70 years, Fuji Electric Co., Ltd. has maintained its position as a leader in Japan's electric equipment industry by supplying high-quality, highly reliable products throughout the world.

FUJI
ELECTRIC



Fuji Electric's advanced technologies have enabled it to hold top shares of markets for such products as magnetic contactors, bipolar power transistors, high-voltage silicon diodes, cast resin transformers, uninterruptible power supplies, and vending machines.

As the 21st century approaches, Fuji Electric has given a great deal of thought to its future development. The company is confident that its new management philosophy will further invigorate its operations and lay a firm basis for vigorous corporate growth into the next century.

Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.

12-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100
Japan Phone: 03-3211-7111

Calvin and Hobbes

by Watterson



1 Calvin: "Hi, Susie. What do you have for lunch today?"
 → よう、スージー。今日の お弁当 は なあに?
 Yō, Sūjī. Kyō no o-bentō wa nāni?
 hi (name) today 's (hon-) lunch as-for what
 • lunch = 「お弁当、お昼(ご飯)、ランチ」。
 • we considered using ランチ (ranchi), a katakana rendition of the English word, as a translation for "lunch," but since the Japanese word (o) bentō refers to any kind of take-along or "box" lunch, we went with it instead.

2 Susie: "Don't even talk to me. I don't want to hear how disgusting you think my lunch is."
 → 何も 話かけないでちょうどいい。私の お弁当 のことを、
 Nani mo hanashikakenai de chōdai. Watashi no o-bentō no koto o,
 anything at all please don't say (to me) I/me 's (hon-) lunch about (obj.)
 あなたが どんなにおぞましい と思っているか なんて、聞きたくもない わ。
 Anata ga donna ni ozomashii to omotte iru ka nante, kikitaku mo nai wa.
 you (subj.) how much disgusting are thinking (?) (quote) don't even want to hear (fem. colloq.)
 "My lunch is fine."
 → 私の お弁当 は 申し分ない わ。
 Watashi no o-bentō wa mōshibun nai wa.
 I/me 's (hon-) lunch as-for perfect/fine (fem. colloq.)
 • don't even talk to me は「話かけることすらするな」の意。
 • disgusting = 「いやな/おぞましい」。

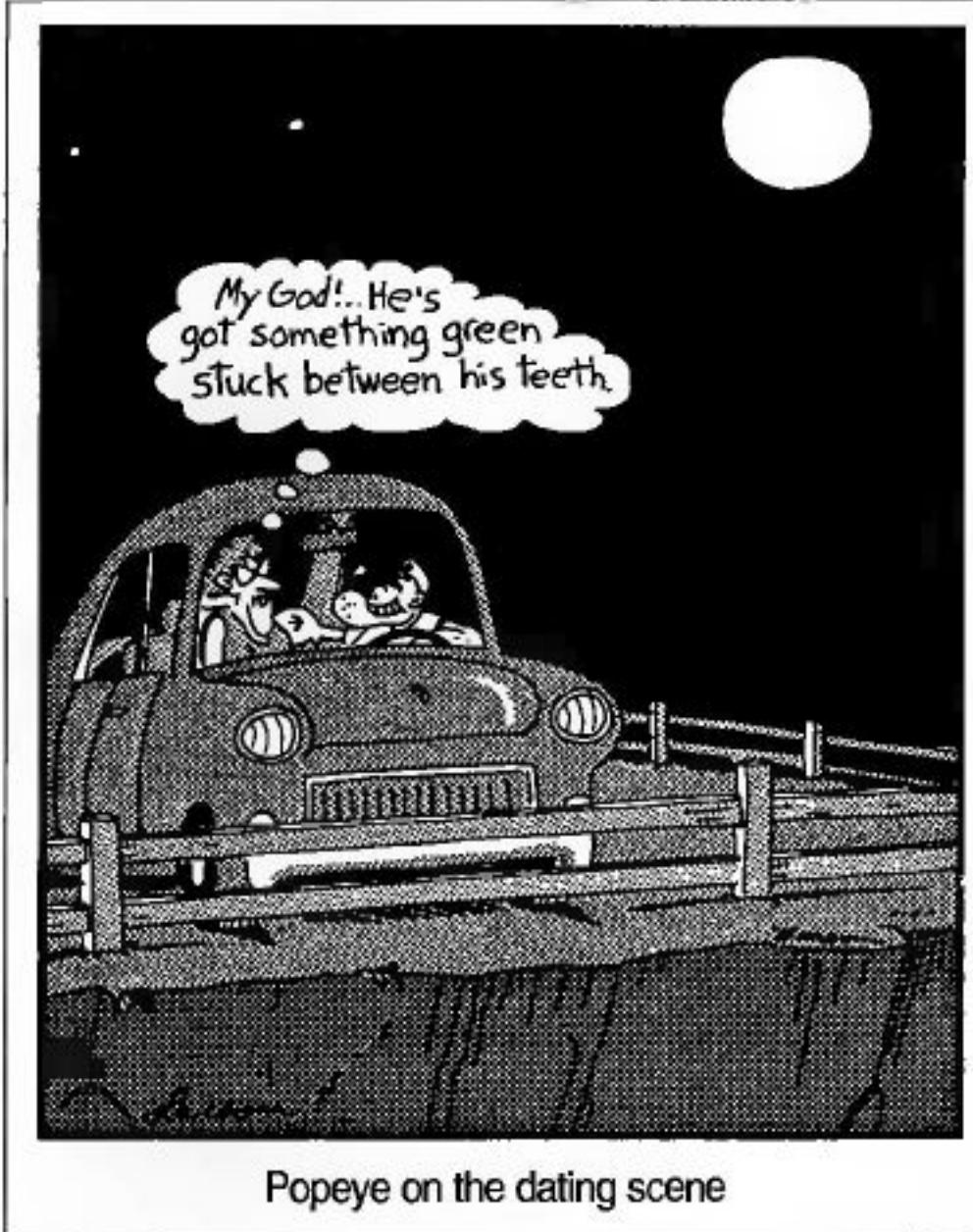
3 Calvin: "Relax. I wasn't going to say a word about your lunch."
 → おちつきなよ。君の お弁当 について は、一言 も いうつもり は ない よ。
 Ochitsuki na yo. Kimi no o-bentō ni tuite wa, hitokoto mo iu tsumori wa nai yo.
 calm down (emph.) you 's (hon-) lunch about as-for one word even say intention as-for not exist (emph.)
 "Pass me some salt, will you please?"
 → 塩をとってくれる?
 Shio o totte kureru?
 salt (obj.) take/pass for me
 • relax = 「まあまあ」/「落ち着けよ」、など、相手をなだめるときに使う表現。
 • I wasn't going to say は 過去進行形で、「言うつもりではなかった」の意。
 • pass me = 「...をとってください/回してください」の意で、食卓などで良く使われる表現。
 • will you please = 「どうぞ...してください」、ていねいな依頼。

(continued on following page)

The Authoritative Calvin & Hobbes, copyright © 1990 Universal Press Syndicate. All rights reserved. Reprinted/translated by permission of Editors Press Service, N.Y.

THE EAR SIDE by Gary Larson

ザ・ファー・サイド ゲリー・ラースン



Woman:

"My God!... He's got something green stuck between his teeth."

あらまあ。彼ったら、歯の間にに
Ara mā. Kare ttara, ha no aida ni
(exclam.) he if speak of teeth 's between at

何か 緑色のものがくっついてるわ。
nanika midari-iro no mono ga kuttsuite-ru wa.
something green (=) thing (subj.) is stuck (fem. colloq.)

- **My God** = 「あらまあ」、「おやま」など、感嘆の表現だが、God という言葉を避けるため、発音の似た、my goodness という表現もよく使われる。
- "stuck between his teeth" は「歯の間にはさまっている」のほうが逐語的な訳だが、この場合は言うまでもなくほうれん草がくっついている状態を示している。
- "stuck between" is more literally *hasamatte-ru*, but in this case, *kuttsuite-ru* (literally "sticking to") seems more natural in Japanese.

Caption:

Popeye on the dating scene

デート世界でのポパイ
Dēto sekai de no Popai
date world/area in/on (=) Popeye

- この "scene" の使い方はちょっとスラングっぽくて「シーン」とは別の意。例えば、"the pop music scene" = 「ポップ音楽の世界」の意。

The Chickens Are Restless, copyright © 1993, Universal Press Syndicate. All rights reserved. Reprinted/translated by permission of Editors Press Service, N.Y.

Calvin and Hobbes

(continued from previous page)

4

Susie: "Here."

→ ほら。
Hora.
here/look

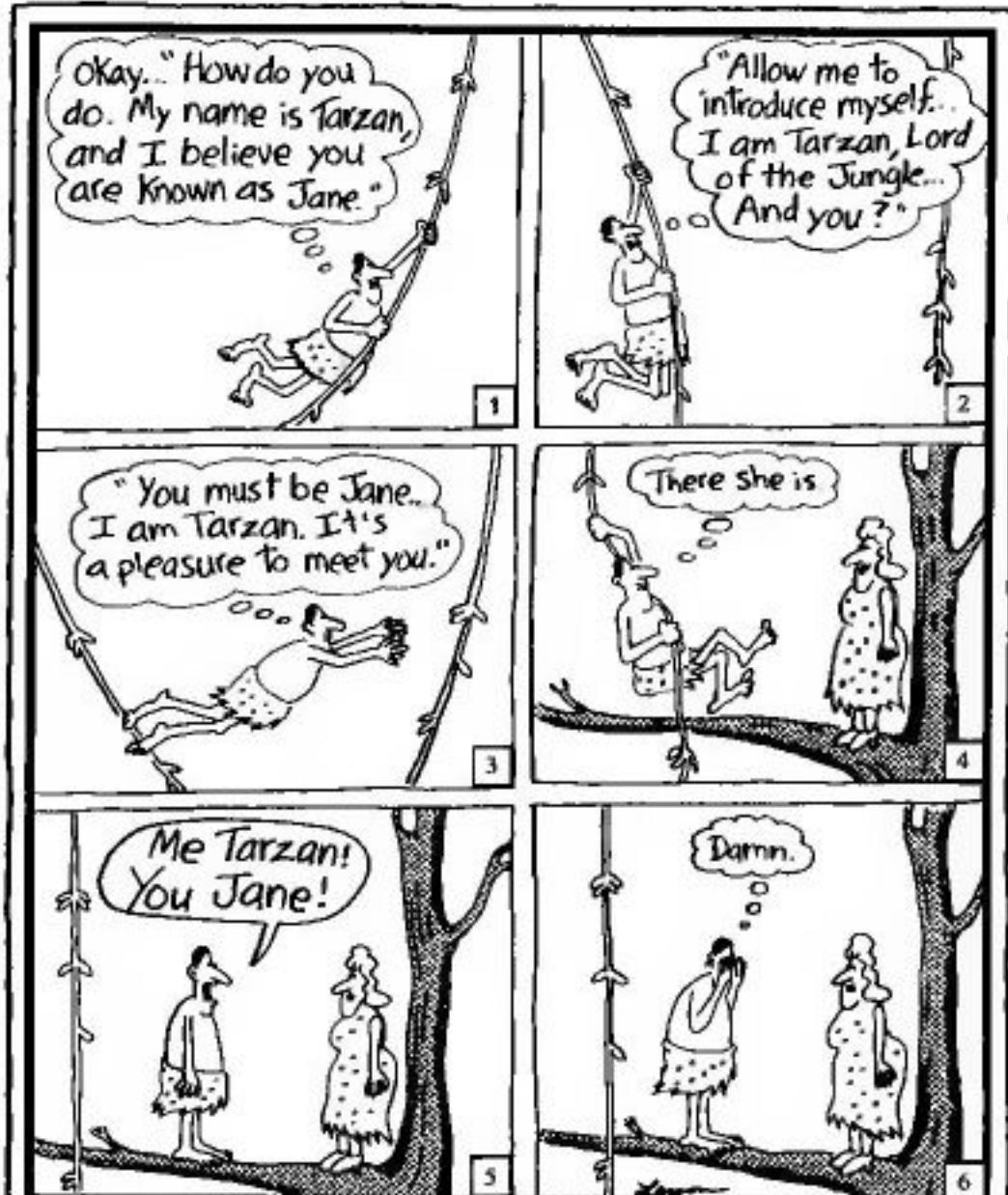
Calvin: "Thanks. Slugs are so chewy before you shrivel 'em up."

→ ありがとう。ナメクジって、縮ませる前はひどくクチャクチャするんだよね。
Arigatō. Namekuji tte, chijimaseru mae wa hidoku kucha-kucha suru n da yo ne.
thanks slug(s) (quote) make shrivel/shrink before as-for terribly are chewy (explan.) (emph.) (colloq.)

- **Here** = 「ほら、ここよ/はい、どうぞ」の意。
- **slug(s)** = ナメクジ
- **chewy** = クチャクチャする。チューインガム、イカやタコの刺身、筋の多い肉などのように噛み切りにくかったり、クチャクチャすること。
- **shrivel 'em up** の 'em = them; ここではナメクジのこと。shrivel = しほむ、しなびる。shrivel (something) up = しなびさせる、しほませる。
- **kucha kucha** is an onomatopoeic word that can represent, for example, the sound of smacking chewing gum.

THE FAR SIDE by Gary Larson

ザ・ファー・サイド ゲリー・ラースン



4 "There she is."

ここにいた。
Koko ni itta.
there at is

• *ita* is the past form of *iru* ("exist" for animate objects), but in this sense means that she was *and still is* there.

5 "Me Tarzan! You Jane!"

ボク、ターザン！君、ジェーン！
Boku, Tāzan! kimi, Jēn!
I/me (name) you (name)

• our cinema experts claim this line was never used in any of the Tarzan movies. *Watashi Tāzan, anata Jēn* would make Tarzan sound like a foreigner learning Japanese; *boku-kimi* makes it sound like he has reverted to simple, childish speech.

6 "Damn."

クソッ！
Kuso!
(exclam.)

• Damn 代表的なのしり言葉。くそっ、ちくしょう、など。

1

"Okay... 'How do you do. My name is Tarzan, and I believe you are known as Jane.'"

よーし。「はじめまして。私はターザン
Yōshi. "Hajimemashite. Watashi wa Tāzan
(exclam.) nice to meet you I/me as-for (name)

と申します。あなたはジェーンさん
to mōshimasu. Anata wa Jēn-san
(quote) am called you as-for (name-hon.)

でいらっしゃいますね。」
de irasshaimasu ne.
is/am (hon.) (colloq.)

- I believe you are known as Jane を逐語訳すると
「あなたはジェーンと言う名前で知られている
方ですね」となる。
- in its most literal sense, *hajimemashite* means
"for the first time."
- *de irasshaimasu* is a "polite"/honorific equivalent
of *desu*.

2

"Allow me to introduce myself... I am Tarzan, Lord of the Jungle... And you?"

自己紹介をさせてください。
Jiko-shōkai o sasete kudasai.

self-introduction (obj.) please allow/have me to do

私はジャングルの王者、ターザンです
Watashi wa janguru no ōja, Tāzan desu.
I/me as-for jungle ('s) king (name) am

あなたは？」

Anata wa?
you as-for

- allow (person) to (do) ... (人)に(事)を許す/させる。
let me introduce myself より、allow me to
introduce myself の方がていねいでフォーマルな
印象を与える。

3

"You must be Jane... I am Tarzan. It's a pleasure to meet you."

あなたがジェーンさんですね。

Anata ga Jēn-san desu ne.

you (subj.) (name-hon.) is/are (colloq.)

ぼく、ターザンです。

Boku, Tāzan desu.

I/me (name) is/am

お会いできて嬉しいです。」

O-ai dekite ureshii desu.

(hon.)-meet can happy/joyous am

- It's a pleasure to meet you をよりフォーマルな
日本語に訳せば「お目にかかるて光榮です」となる。

KANJI BASEtm

KanjiBase is a new program for students, translators, interpreters, or anyone who needs to look up Japanese words fast. Containing the complete Hadamitzky and Spahn *Japanese Character Dictionary* it also has a glossary maker that lets you create, keep, and manage your own unlimited list of expert words on-line. Plus you can quickly look up kanji and compounds by radicals or any other graphical element, by pronunciation, or by English definition. If you translate as you travel, take KanjiBase and leave your heavy dictionaries at home!

SELECTED FEATURES

- operates on ordinary PCs; DOS/V *not* required
- contains JIS level 1, 2 plus additional kanji (total 8,000)
- over 56,000 dictionary entries
- search by kanji, reading, or English definition
- symbol editor for custom kanji creation
- unlimited custom glossary size, multiple glossaries OK
- in-line romaji to kanji converter
- print glossaries in English or *aiueo* order on standard dot matrix and laser printers
- runs under DesqView or Windows
- paste Japanese and English into English WordPerfect documents

a product of Siegrist Software

ELECTRONIC JAPANESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY WITH CUSTOM GLOSSARY "MAKER & MANAGER"



\$245

*includes JCD and
glossary maker/manager*

Requires IBM PC, PS/2 or 286, 386, 486, or Pentium-based compatible with 640K memory. Additional 2MB disk cache recommended. Dos 3.1 or later, EGA/VGA or Hercules monitor. Hard disk space: 7MB for KanjiBase + 32MB for JCD.

ORDERING IS EASY!

toll-free 800-947-7271
via fax 510-524-8711

- request our fax brochure
- credit cards welcome

Stone Bridge Press
P. O. Box 8208
Berkeley, California 94707

The best of both worlds

Japan Related

A CROSS-CULTURAL TRADE JOURNAL

Japan Related is an effort to correct the knowledge imbalance among people who need to know about Japan the most—Americans working day-to-day with Japanese bosses, colleagues, subordinates, suppliers and customers. *Japan Related*'s mission is to provide Americans with the information they need to relate comfortably to the Japanese and succeed in a Japanese management environment.

- *Interviews*
- *Case Studies*
- *Cultural Problems and Solutions*
- *Communication Tips*
- *Intercultural Manners and Advice*
- *Book Reviews*
- *Information about Japan, its people and the language*



Send in this form for a free copy of *Japan Related*

Name _____

Address _____

Apt. No. _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Send to:

Japan Related
1046 Vance Ave. NE
Atlanta, GA 30306

BASIC JAPANESE through comics

Lesson 33 • *Iya*

***Iya* is actually three separate words.** The first *iya* (which can be written with the kanji 嫌) means “disagreeable” or “unpleasant.” *Iya desu* (or the shorter and blunter *ya da*), expresses distaste for a thing, idea, or situation. *Iya-na* is the adjective form, describing the chosen noun as distasteful, and the verb form, *iyagaru*, means “dislike,” or “act as if something were unpleasant/disagreeable.”

The second *iya* is an interjection or sort of verbal warm-up, which in itself has no negative implications at all—though it can introduce a negative statement.

The third *iya* means “no,” and is a variation or corruption of *ie*, the standard textbook word for “no.”

All three “iyas” are commonly found in everyday speech—including, of course, manga dialog.

Disagreeable/Don't like

Garcia-kun's little neighbor isn't too happy about living next to a *gaikokujin* (“foreigner”) who looks like a gorilla (namely Garcia), and she lets her mom know it in no uncertain terms.



© Takeuchi Akira / *Garcia-kun*, Futabasha

Girl (off panel): ママ～～ やっぱり この アパート イヤ ダア～～
Mama～～ yappari kono apāto iya da～～
 mom of course/after all this apartment disagreeable is
“Mo-o-om, I really do ha-a-ate this apartment!” (PL2)

- *yappari* means “after all/as expected,” and in this case implies that some earlier feeling/statement is now (re)-confirmed. (See Basic Japanese #27)
- *apāto* is abbreviated from *apātomento*, the cumbersome katakana rendering of the English word “apartment.”
- the girl has omitted the topic/subject-marker *wa* that would normally follow *apāto*.

Don't want to

Amuro thought he had a bright future in sumo when he first started training because he easily beat the more experienced wrestlers. He soon found out that they were just letting him win as a way to tease him, and is now depressed. The sumo stable's *okami* ("proprietress"; in the case of a sumo stable, the wife of the owner) is making sure he's OK.

Okami-san: みんな と チャンコ 食べない?
 Minna to chanko tabenai?
 everyone with (name of dish) won't (you) eat
 いや なら 帰ってもいい けれど。
 iya nara kaette mo ii keredo.
 disagreeable if is all right to return/go home but
"Won't you come have some chanko with everyone? If you don't want to, it's OK to go home." (PL2)

- *chanko* is a stew-like dish consisting of seafood, meat, and vegetables in a broth. It is the traditional food of sumo wrestlers, and is supposed to help them put on weight.
- ending a sentence in *keredo* (lit. "but") softens it by leaving it open to other possibilities.



Refusal

At age fifteen, Amuro has quit school to train as a sumo wrestler. His school counselor, Ms. Nakagawa, has been trying to convince him to at least finish high school while continuing his training at a less vigorous pace. To show her that sumo is the right thing for him, Amuro asks her to come watch him in practice, and arranges to have an opponent throw the match so he'll look good. The idea backfires when his opponent doesn't follow the plan and clobbers him mercilessly. Although we have translated *iya* as "no" in this and the following example, these usages still have the feeling of "disagreeable" and are not examples of *iya* as a replacement for *ii* ("no").



Nakagawa: 先生、やっぱり 進学
 Sensei, yappari shingaku
 teacher/l of course/after all advance in school
 した方がいい と 思う わ。
 shita hō ga ii to omou wa.
 would be better to (quote) think (fem. colloq.)
"I really think that you'd do better to stay in school." (PL2)

Amuro: いや です。 / 今日は、たまたま
 iya desu. / Kyō wa, tama tama
 disagreeable is today as-for by chance
 調子 が 悪かっただけ なん だから。
 chōshi ga warukatta dake nan da kara.
 condition (subj.) was bad only (explan.) is because
"No, I don't want to. I just happened to be off today."
 (PL3; PL2)

- Nakagawa is referring to herself when she says *sensei*, a fact that is not obvious without context. She has left out the topic marker *wa* that would normally follow *sensei*.
- ...-ta hō ga ii is a pattern meaning, "it would be better to..."

Distasteful

Mrs. Suzumoto is having complications with her pregnancy, and is worried that the treatment for her will kill the unborn baby. As was the case in the previous example, this usage of *iya* can be translated as “no,” but it is still *iya* in the sense of “disagreeable/unpleasant,” (somewhat stronger here). The *iya* which is an equivalent of *ie* (“no”) is shown in the last example.



Suzumoto: いや よ!! 向こう へ 行って!!
Iya *yo!!* *Mukō* *e itte!!*
 abhorrent/unwelcome (emph.) other side/over there to (please) go
 “No! Go over there!”
“No! Get away from me!”

いや!! いや!! 赤ちゃんを、殺さないで!!
Iya!! Iya!! Akachan o, korosanaide!!
 abhorrent abhorrent baby (obj.) (please) don't kill
“No! No! Please don't kill the baby!”

- in both sentences, the *-te/-de* form of a verb is used as a strong request, more like a command in this case. Adding *kudasai* (see below) makes a polite request.

Forget it

This man's job has prestige, high pay, and plenty of vacation time, but he has just finished explaining to his friend that he still feels there is some job out there better suited to him. Garcia's job has none of those things, so he gladly offers to trade places with the man.



Garcia: じゃ、代って下さい。
Ja, kawatte kudasai.
 well exchange please
“Well then, let's trade (jobs/places.)” (PL3)

Man: や だ よ。
Ya da yo.
 disagreeable is (emph.)
“Forget it/No way.” (PL2)

- shortening *iya da* to *ya da* is quite common.
- the plain form *da* and the emphatic *yo* make the refusal blunt.

Iya as a modifier

Adding *-na* to *iya* makes it a modifier. In this scene, Kyōko, who has fought a humbling bout with a malignant tumor, is thinking back about the way she used to act when she was more carefree but also selfish and irresponsible. She used to try to get admirers to do silly or dangerous things and delighted in humiliating people and then laughing at them.

Kyōko: 嫌な 女 だった わ。
Iya-na onna datta wa.
 distasteful woman was (fem. colloq.)
"I was a horrible woman."
 (PL2)



© Saimon Fumi / Asunaro Hakusho, Shogakukan

Iya ni naru

Literally “become distasteful,” *iya ni naru* means “come to dislike/grow tired of.” In this story, a man is explaining that he loves his wife so much that he wants to tell her that he’ll find her a better mate. He is willing to make this sacrifice for her happiness, but realizes that she’d take it the wrong way.



© Nakazaki Tatsuya / Jimihen, Shogakukan

Wife: 私 が イヤになった の ね。
Watashi ga iya ni natta no ne.
 I/me (subj.) became distasteful (explan.) (colloq.)
"You're tired of me, aren't you." (PL2)

それとも 他に 好きな人 が
Sore tomo hoka ni suki-na hito ga
 or is it in addition liked person (subj.)

できた の?
dekita no?
 came into existence (?)
"Or is it that you've found someone else you like?" (PL2)

Narration: なんて 誤解する だろ。
Nante gokai suru darō
 (quote) misunderstand probably/surely
She'd probably misunderstand it as something like that. (PL2)

- *dekita* is the plain past form of *dekiru* (“can/finish/make”), and can be used like the “make” in the English expression “make a friend.”
- in this usage *nante* is a colloquial *nado to*, (“things like” + quotative *to*), indicating that the preceding “quote” is how his wife would understand.

A light-hearted response

iya (da) can be used for feigned displeasure in situations where you are not really offended. In this example, Aki's father, who still treats her like a young girl, wants her to come sit on his lap. She has a little girl visiting, so she is a touch embarrassed at the way her father treats her, although she isn't really upset.



© Akiyama Jōji / *Haguregumo*, Shogakukan

Aki: や だー、お友達 が いる のに。
Ya da~, o-tomodachi ga iru no ni.
disagreeable is (hon.)- friend (subj.) is bere even though
“Oh, stop it! I have a friend here!” (PL2)

- extending the *da* in *(i)ya da* adds emphasis.

Father: はい、お秋ちゃん いらっしゃい。
Hai, O-Aki-chan irasshai
yes/OK (name) come
“OK, O-Aki-chan, come here.” (PL3-4)

- irasshai* is a polite way to ask someone to come along or to come to where the speaker is. Parents frequently use polite speech forms when speaking to small children.
- adding honorific *o-* to a girl's name is an old-fashioned touch that indicates a sense of familiarity.

We don't know exactly what Mr. Ogawa has just told Miss Onuki in this scene from *Manga Bijinesu Manā*, but we can tell by her reaction that she is amused, even though she says *iya da*.

Onuki: や だーっ
Ya da~!
disgusting is
“Oh, yu-u-uk!” (PL2)

Ogawa: ほんとほんと ハハハハ
Honto honto ha ha ha ha
really really (laugh)
“It's true, it's true (laugh).” (PL2)

- honto* is a colloquial *hontō* (“real/true”).



© Deguchi & Minagawa / *Manga Bijinesu Manā*, Sunmark

iya as an interjection

As a verbal “warm-up,” *iya* has no particular meaning and is simply used like “Well,” “You know,” or a variety of other interjections in English. Such usage is illustrated in this scene, where Shōsuke and his supervisor Takeshita have taken a business trip to Thailand, hoping to find some food products made from Thai rice that would appeal to Japanese consumers. They have made a stop in a Thai Chinatown.

© Hijiri Hideo / *Dakara Shōsuke*, Shogakukan**Shōsuke:**

いやあ おいしいですよ。
iya- *oishii* *desu* *yo.*
 well/you know delicious is (emph.)
“Ahh, this is good.” (PL3)

Takeshita:

さすが、チャイナタウンの朝がゆですね。
sasuga *Chinatown* *no asa-gayu* *desu* *ne.*
 as expected Chinatown's (name of dish) is (colloq.)
“As you'd expect of Chinatown's asa-gayu.” (PL3)

- *asa-gayu* is from *asa* (“morning”) and *gayu* (“gruel;” the *ka* changes to *ga* for euphony). (*O*)*gayu* is rice cooked with more water than regular steamed rice, so that it has a soupy consistency. In Japan, *okayu* is usually associated with being ill—something like chicken soup in the US. In China, however, *asa-gayu* (lit. “morning *gayu*”) is apparently a common breakfast food, without the “chicken soup” image. We have heard that this Chinese breakfast has recently achieved trendy status among young Japanese people.

***iya* = No**

This is an example of the *iya* which is a variation or corruption of the word *iie* (“no”). Kōsuke, the hero of *Dai-Tōkyō Binbō Sikatsu Manyuaru* (“A Manual for Cheap Living in Greater Tokyo”), has elevated cheap living to an art form, and he makes full use of the belongings of the student next door. His girlfriend has cooked him a spaghetti dinner, and now he is giving her a ride to the train station, using his neighbor’s bicycle.

© Mackawa Tsukasa / *Dai-Tōkyō Binbō Sikatsu Manyuaru*, Kodansha**Hiroko:** これ あなたの 自転車?

Kore *anata* *no* *jitensha?*
 this you 's bicycle
“Is this your bicycle?” (PL2)

Kōsuke: いや……

iya……
 no
“Nope …” (PL2)

Sign: 平和荘

Heiwa-Sō
Peace Apartments/Peace Villa

- Hiroko has left out the topic/subject marker *wa* that would normally follow *kore*.
- Kōsuke is a man of few words, and this terse response is not typical usage. Most people would offer an explanation after *iya*.
- the suffix *-sō* is commonly used in the names of apartment buildings (usually Japanese-style). It's also used in compounds to mean “house/cottage” (*bessō* = “a second house in the country”).

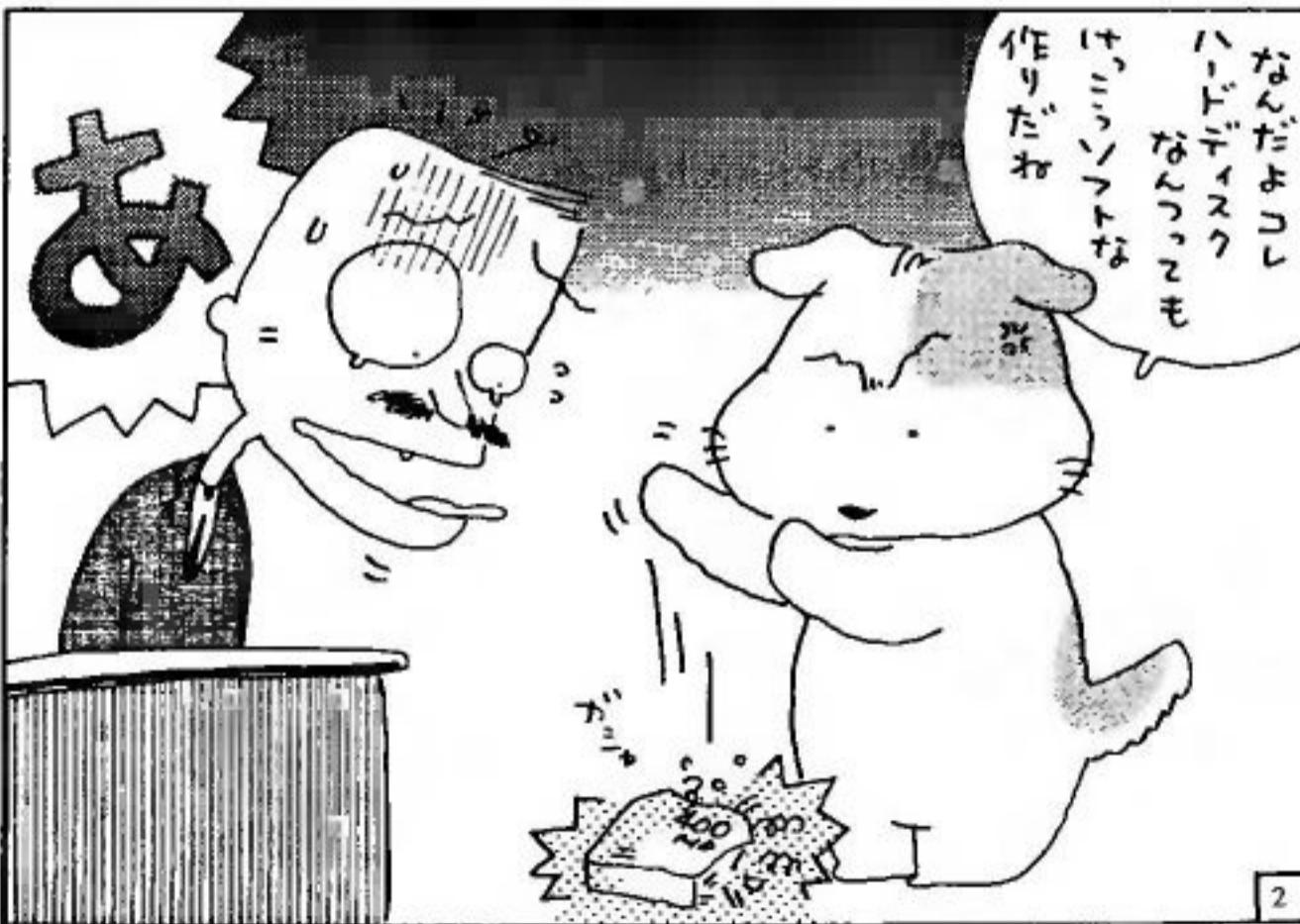


Take'emon-ke no Hitobito The Take'emon Clan

- The title of this manga series contains an interesting case of a silent kanji character in the name *Take’emon* (竹右衛門). The first character, *take* (竹, “bamboo”) is straightforward, but the combination 右衛門, read here as *emon*, is actually short for *uemon*, which means “Right Gate Guards.” In the Imperial Guards of the pre-modern period, there was a group called the

(continued on facing page)

by 佐藤竹右衛門 / Satō Take'emon



© Satō Take'emon, All rights reserved. First published in Japan in 1993 by Futabasha, Tokyo. English translation rights arranged through Futabasha.

(continued from facing page)

"Gate Guards," and these were divided into "Right Gate Guards" (右衛門, *uemon*), and "Left Gate Guards" (左衛門, *saemon*). There were two or three other categories of Imperial Guards as well, but for some reason *uemon* and *saemon* came to be commonly used in male names of the samurai class (and eventually non-samurai, too), typically with another character or two before them. When there's something else before it, *uemon* generally gets shortened to *emon*; *saemon* remains in

its full form, but often becomes *-zaemon* (e.g., *Gorōzaemon*).

The two *e*'s in *Take'emon* are pronounced separately, with a slight "catch" in the throat between them, differentiating the sound from a single long *e*.

As for the rest of the title, 家 *-ke* means "house/family/clan," and . . . のひとびと (. . . no *hitobito*) is "the people of . . ." Altogether, the title means "the people/members of the Take'emon family" or just "the Take'emon clan."

1

Dog: パソコンに 付ける ハードディスクって ありますか?

Pasokon ni tsukeru hādo disuku tte arimasu ka?
PC to attach/affix hard disk/drive (quote) have (?)

"Do you carry hard disks for (hooking up to) PCs?" (PL3)

Salesman: これは すごい よ。400メガバイト だから ね。
Kore wa sugoi yo. Yonhyaku megabaito da kara ne.
this as-for amazing/awesome (emph.) 400 MB is because (colloq.)

"This one's really awesome. (Because) it's 400 megabytes." (PL2)

外付け よ。
Sotozuke yo
attached outside (emph.)/is

"It's an external (drive)." (PL2)

- *pasokon* is shortened from パーソナル・コンピューター *pāsonaru konpyūtā*, the cumbersome katakana rendering of English "personal computer."
- *pasokon ni tsukeru* is a complete thought/sentence ("attach/hook up to a PC") modifying *hādo disuku*.
- *hādo disuku* is from English "hard disk," and *megabaito* is from "megabyte." デイ with a small katakana *i* is read *di* rather than *dei*. The use of foreign words rendered in katakana is especially widespread in computer terminology.
- *tte* is a colloquial version of quotative *to*, here being used essentially like the topic marker *wa* ("as for"), and *arimasu* is the PL3 form of *aru* ("have" → "have/carry for sale"); *hādo disuku wa arimasu ka* = "Do you have/carry hard disks?"
- the emphatic particle *yo* directly after an adjective or verb is mostly masculine; a female speaker would sound rough or very informal unless she said *wa yo*. *Yo* is especially used for emphasizing things you think your listener doesn't know or has some particular need to know.
- *sotozuke* is a noun referring to the type of hard drive, formed from *soto* ("outside") and *tsukeru* ("attach/affix"; *tsu* changes to *zu* for euphony) → "external drive." *Yo* after a noun (low intonation = masculine; rising intonation = feminine) can by itself function as *da/desu yo* ("is/are/will be" + emph.) in informal speech.

2

Dog: なんだ よ、コレ?

Nan da yo, kore?

what is (emph.) this

"What's this?" (PL2)

ハードディスク なんつても けっこう ソフトな 作り だ ね。
Hādo disuku nantsutte mo kekkō sofuto-na tsukuri da ne.
hard disk/drive even if say/call quite/pretty soft build/construction is (colloq.)

"Even if it's called a hard disk, it's a pretty soft construction, isn't it?"

"It may be called a hard disk, but it's actually built pretty soft, isn't it?" (PL2)

Salesman: あ!

A!

(interj.)

"Ulp!"

Sound FX: ガシャ

Gasha

Crash (effect of something hard but fragile breaking)

- *nan da* is literally "what is it?" but it's often used idiomatically to belittle the item being spoken of. In normal syntax *kore* would come first.
- *nantsutte mo* is a contraction of *nante itte mo*, a colloquial equivalent of *nado to itte mo* ("even if you say/call it something like . . ."). *itte mo* is a conditional ("even if/when") form of *iu* ("say"); *-to iu* often means "called -."
- *sofuto-na* is from the English adjective "soft," here being used to mean "flimsy/fragile." Adding *-na* is the standard way to turn foreign/katakana adjectives into Japanese adjectives.
- *tsukuri* is the noun form of *tsukuru* ("make/build/construct").

いしいひさいち選集

Ishii Hisaichi Senshū

SELECTED WORKS of ISHII HISAICHI



1

OL: 結婚する としたら、田中さんと山口さんと
Kekkon suru to shitara, Tanaka-san to Yamaguchi-san to
get married suppose I/you did (name-hon.) and (name-hon.) and
立花くんをあわせたような男性よね。
Tachibana-kun o awasete yō-na dansei yo ne.
(name-fam.) (obj.) combined is like male (emph.) isn't it/right?
**“If I were going to get married, it'd be (to) a man who's
like Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Yamaguchi and Tachibana
put together.” (PL2)**

Another OL:

ねー。

Ne.

“But of course!” (PL2)

Tachibana:

ん?

N?

“Huh?” (perking up ears to listen)

Arrow:

立花くん

Tachibana-kun

(name-fam.)

Tachibana

- *kekkon* = “marriage,” and *kekkon suru* = “get married.”
- ... *to shitara* follows verbs for the meaning “supposing that (I/you/he did the action),” or “if (I/you/he) were to (do the action).”
- *awasete* is the plain/abrupt past form of *awaseru* (“combine/put together”). *Yō-na* makes the entire clause before it, ending in *awasete*, into a modifier for *dansei* (“man/male”): “a man who is like ...”
- in informal situations, the emphatic particle *yo* by itself can function as *desu yo* (“is/are/will be” + emph.), especially in female speech.
- the responding *ne*, from another OL, essentially expresses agreement, and the long vowel makes it emphatic agreement → “of course!”

2

OL1: 田中さんは早稲田の政経で英語ペラペラだし
Tanaka-san wa Waseda no Seikei de Eigo pera pera da shi
(name-hon.) as-for (name) 's pol-econ is-& English is fluent in and
“Mr. Tanaka is a Pol-Econ graduate of Waseda University, and is fluent in English, (and ...)” (PL2)

OL2:

山口さんはルックスバツグンだし

Yamaguchi-san wa rukkusu batsugun da shi,
(name-hon.) as-for looks outstanding is/are and

180cm以上あるもんね。

hyaku hachijū ijō aru mon ne.

180 cm more than has/have because (colloq.)

**“(And because) Mr. Yamaguchi is a real looker, and
he's over six feet.” (PL2)**

- *seikei* is an abbreviation of 政経 *seiji keizai*, “political science and economics,” which in this case would refer to the name of the department from which he graduated at Waseda University.
- *de* is a continuing form of *da/desu* (“is/are”): “is/are ..., and ...”
- *shi* is an emphatic “and/and moreover” for connecting two clauses.
- 180 refers to his height in centimeters; strictly speaking it's a little under 6 feet, but she says *ijō* (“more than”), so “over 6 feet” makes a better translation.

3

OL: そして立花くんみたいに...

Soshite Tachibana-kun mitai ni...

and (name-fam.) like (manner)

“And like Tachibana, ...”

- *mitai* directly after a noun means “is like.”

4

OL: 独身でね。

dokushin de ne.

single/bachelor is (colloq.)

“... he'd be single.” (PL2)

- the final *ni* in the third frame makes *Tachibana-kun mitai* (“is like Tachibana”) function as an adverb modifying *dokushin de* in this frame, a continuing form of *dokushin da/desu* (“is single/a bachelor”).

いしいひさいち選集

Ishii Hisaichi Senshū

SELECTED WORKS of ISHII HISAI



Hirooka: あー、広岡達三 だが、
A-, Hirooka Tatsuzō da ga,
uhh (name) is but
“Uhh, this is Hirooka Tatsuzō, but

『月刊剽説』の安田くんは おるかね?
"Gekkan Hyōsetsu" no Yasuda-kun wa oru ka ne?
monthly (name) of (name-hon.) as-for be present ? (colloq.)
"Is Yasuda of the *Monthly Hyōsetsu* there?" (PL2)

- *gekkan* = “monthly publication,” while *hyōsetsu* is a pun on two words: 評說, which means either “rumors/talk of the town” or “critical commentary,” and 剽竊, which means “plagiarism/pirating.” 月刊評說 would be a perfectly good name for a magazine, but the homophonous 月刊剽說 is humorous.
- men in positions of authority/respect often use *oru* in place of *iru* (“exist/be [in a place]” for people/animate things). Asking questions with *ka ne* is also mostly reserved for superiors speaking to subordinates.

Hirooka: 送ったファクスは ちゃんと 届いたか ね?
Okutta fakusu wa chan-to todoita ka ne?
sent fax as-for properly/successfully arrived ? (colloq.)
“Did the fax I sent arrive safely?” (PL2)

Yasuda: あー、ハイ ハイ。
A-, *hai* *hai*.
“Oh, yes, yes.” (PL3)

Sign: 編集部
Henshū-bu • *okutta* is from *okuru* ("send") and
editing department *todoita* is from *todoiku* ("be de-
Editorial Department livered/arrive").

Yasuda: たしかに 届きました。ありがとうございました。
Tashika ni todokimashita. Arigatō gozaimashita.
certainly/assuredly arrived thank you very much
“It has indeed arrived. Thank you very much.”
(PL 3-4)

Hirooka: じゃ、あとはたのむヨ。
Ja, ato wa tanomu yo.
then/in that case the rest/remainder as-for [I] ask/request (emph.)
"Then as for the rest, I ask you to take care of it."
"Then I'll count on you to take it from here." (PL2)

Wife: やれ やれ。
Yare yare.
(interj. of relief)
“What a relief!” (PL2)

Yasuda: こりや 派手に かみ込んじゃったなア。
Korya hade ni kamikonjatta nā.
as for this grandly/spectacularly jammed (regret) (colloq.)
“He jammed it up something spectacular, didn’t he?”
(PL2)

Editor: 短気 だから ねエ。
Tanki da kara nē.
short tempered is because (colloq)
“(Because) he’s so short tem

Delivery Man: どーもー。
Dōmo.
“Thank you.” (PL3)

On Shirt: 宅配
Takuhai
home delivery
Delivery Service

- *korya* is a contraction of *kore wa* ("as for this"), which here serves mainly as emphasis.
- *kamikonjatta* is a contraction of *kamikonde shimatta*, from *kamikomu*, combining *kamu* ("bite/chew") with *komu*, which follows other verbs to indicate the action is/was directed inward. *Shimatta* implies the action was undesirable/regrettable.

OL 進化論 OL Shinkaron

by 秋月りす / Akizuki Risu



1



2



3



4

OL1: やっぱし 一流 企業 につとめてないと ね。
Yappashi ichiryū kigyō ni tsutomete-nai to ne.
after all/really first rank company at must be working (colloq.)
“He really has to be working for a top-ranked company, don’t you think?” (PL2)

OL2: 身長 175 以上 は ほしい。
Shinchō hyaku-nanajūgo ijō wa hoshii.
physical height 175 cm more than at least want/desire
“I’d want (him to be) over 175 cm [5'9"] tall.” (PL2)

OL3: スポーツマン が いい な。
Supōtsu-man ga ii na.
sportsman (subj.) good/preferable (emph.)
“I want a sportsman.” (PL2)

- *yappashi* is a colloquial *yappari/yahari*, here in the sense of “after all/as you might expect (it really has to be so).”
- *tsutometenai to* is short for *tsutometenai to ikenai*, one of the “must/have to” forms of *tsutomeru* (“serve/work for [a company]”). *Ne* solicits agreement.
- *wa* after a number/amount can mean “at least.”

Salaryman A: まったく 近ごろ の 女の子 は あれ ですもん ねー。
Mattaku chikagoro no onna no kowa are desu mon nē.
(exclam.) recent times of girls as-for that is (expl)(colq)
“Geez, because the girls recently are that way (it’s exasperating).”

“Geez, (what can a guy do when) all the young women these days are like that?” (PL3)

Salaryman B: あいつら まだ 腹が へって ない んだ な。
Aitsu-ra mada hara ga hette-nai n da na.
they/those gals still not hungry (explan.) perhaps/I guess
“I guess they just aren’t hungry (enough) yet.” (PL2)

- *mattaku*, literally meaning “completely/entirely,” is often used as an exclamation of exasperation. It can occur at either the beginning or end of the sentence, or entirely by itself.
- *aitsu* comes from *ano yatsu* (“that guy/person”), a rather rough way of referring to someone. *-Ra* makes it plural.
- *hara ga hette-(i)nai* is the negative of *hara ga hette-iru* (“is/are hungry”), from *hara ga heru* (“get hungry”).

Salaryman A: は あ?

Ha?

“Oh? (What might you mean by that?)” (PL3)

Salaryman B: だから ピフテキ が 食べたい
Dakara bifuteki ga tabetai
for that reason beef steak (subj.) want to eat
とか 言う んだ よ。
to ka iu n da yo.
or something say (explan.) (emph.)

“That’s why they say they want to eat steak.” (PL2)

Salaryman A: ホントに 腹が へりや ノリ弁当 でも 食う よ。なつ。
Honto-ni hara ga heriya nori bentō de mo kuu yo. Nai!
really/truly if/when get hungry even seaweed lunch will eat okay?
“When they really get hungry, they’ll even eat a seaweed lunch. (So buck up,) okay?” (PL2)

Sound FX: ポン
Pon (slap on shoulder)

Salaryman B: あたし や ノリ弁 ですか。
Atashi nori-ben desu ka?
as for me seaweed lunch am I?

“So I’m a seaweed lunch, am I?” (PL3)

- *hara ga heriya* is a contraction of *hara ga hereba*, a conditional (“if/when”) form of *hara ga heru* (“get hungry”).
- *na!* here has the feeling of “so don’t let it get you down, okay?”
- a *bentō* is an inexpensive box lunch; a *nori bentō* (often abbreviated as *nori-ben*) is one of the cheaper varieties.



Buchō: 常務、うちの部の佐藤に縁談
Jōmu, uchi no bu no Satō ni endan
managing director our dept. 's (name) for marriage talks/match
を お世話して いただけますか?
o o-sewa shite itadakemasu ka?
(obj.) (hon.)-help/arrange could you please (?)
**“Sir, could you please arrange a match for Satō
(here), from my department?” (PL.3)**

Jōmu: ああ、 いい よ。
Aa, ii yo.
yes is good/okay/fine (emph.)
“Sure, that’d be fine” → “**Sure, I’d be glad to.**” (PL2)

- *endan* refers to “marriage talks,” aimed at introducing prospective partners and their families to one another and establishing a match.
- *sewa* means “help/aid/good offices,” and *sewa shite* is the *-te* form of *sewa suru*, which means to use one’s good offices to help another in some way. *Endan o sewa suru* = “(use one’s good offices to) arrange a marriage/match.”
- *itadakemasu ka* after the *-te* form of a verb is a polite way of making a request: “could you please . . . ?”

Jōmu: 今まで 部下 の 結婚 を 100組 以上
Ima made buka no kekkon o hyakkumi ijo
until now subordinates 's marriages (obj.) 100 couples more than
まとめた んだ。 まかせなさい。
matometeta nda. Makasenasai.
arranged (explan.) leave it to me
"I've already arranged more than a hundred marriages for my subordinates. Leave it to me." (Pl. 2)

Satō: はあ、100組 も ですか。
Hā, hyakkumi mo desu ka?
(inter.) 100 matches (emph.) is it?
"Is that right. More than a hundred!" (PL3)

Jōmu: しかも その後 縛婚した 者 は ゼロ!!
Shikamo sono go rikon shita mono wa zero!
furthermore after that divorced persons as-for zero
“And furthermore, not a single one has gotten divorced afterwards.” (PL2)

- *rikon* = “divorce,” and *rikon shita* is the past tense of its verb form, *rikon suru*. *Sono go rikon shita* is a complete thought/sentence (“got divorced after that”) modifying *mono* (“person[s]”).

Jōmu: ああ、一人 いた けど 退職した な。
Aa, hitori ita kedo taishoku shita na.
oh/ah one person existed/there was but resigned (colloq.)
“Oh yeah, there was one, but he resigned.” (PL2)

Sound FX: わははは ははは
Wa ha ha ha ha ha ha
(boisterous laughing)

FX: ゲイツ
Gu! (effect of grabbing hold of something/his jacket firmly)

- *ita* is the plain/abrupt past form of *iru* ("exist/be" for people and animate things), so *hitori ita* = "there was one (person)."
- *kedo* is a colloquial *keredo* ("but").
- *taishoku* = "retirement/resignation" and *taishoku shita* is the past tense of its verb form, *taishaku suru*.
- *na* here implies a kind of self-check/confirmation; it gives the feeling that upon further reflection he recalls/confirm an exception.



1

Woman: おいしい! 料理上手なのね。
Oishii! Ryōri jōzu na no ne.
tasty/delicious cooking skillful (explan.) (colloq.)
“It's delicious. You're good at cooking, aren't you?”
“It's delicious! You're a good cook!” (PL2)

Man: 一人暮らし長いからね。
Hitori-gurashi nagai kara ne.
one person living is long because (colloq.)
“(Since) I've been living alone for a long time.” (PL2)



2

Woman: お部屋もキレイ。
O-heya mo kirei.
(hon.)-room/apartment also clean/neat
“And your apartment is neat, too.” (PL2)

Man: 掃除とかキレイじゃないんだ。
Seiji to ka kirei ja nai n da.
cleaning and such don't dislike (explan.)
“I don't dislike cleaning and such.” (PL2)



3

- *heya* is literally “room,” but it’s also often used to refer to one’s whole apartment, whether it has only one room or more.
- *kirei* can mean either “pretty/beautiful” or “clean/neat,” and context tells us that in this case it’s the latter.
- *to ka* between two nouns can mean “or,” but when only one item is mentioned it means “and such/and the like/etc.”
- *kirai da* = “dislike,” and *kirai ja nai* = “don’t dislike”

Woman: ずっと共稼ぎ続けるには
Zutto tomokasegi tsuzukeru ni wa
a long time both earning continue for purpose of
この人っていいパートナーかもしれない。
kono hito tte ii pātonā kamo shirenai.
this person as-for good partner may be
“For continuing to both work for a long time, this person might be a good partner.”
“This man might be a good partner if we both have to go on working for a long time.” (PL2)



4

- *tomokasegi* refers to both husband and wife working outside the home for income. *Tomo* = “both/together” and *kasegi* is a noun form of *kasegu* (“earn”).
- the colloquial quotative *tte* sometimes serves to mark the topic, like *wa*.

Narration: その後
Sono go
that after
Later

Woman: えいっ! / このうそつき。
Ei! / Kono usotsuki!
(interj.) this liar
“Take that, you liar!” (PL1-2)

Man: そりや結婚前はいいかっこするよ。
Sorya kekkon-mae wa ii kakko suru yo.
as for that before marriage as-for good appearance do/make (emph.)
“(Anyone will try to) make himself look good before he gets married.” (PL2)

Sound FX: ガーッ
Ga-!
Vrrroomm (sound of vacuum cleaner)

- *ei!* is an interjection/shout uttered when thrusting/swinging/striking at someone or something with a weapon/tool.
- *uso* = “lie/falsehood” and *usotsuki* = “liar”; *kano* is literally “this,” but *kono usotsuki* corresponds to English “you liar.”
- *sorya* is a contraction of *sore wa* (“as for that”). *Sorya + V yo* implies the action mentioned is a matter of course/to be expected/what everyone does.
- *-mae* after an action noun means “before the action takes place.”
- *kakko* (often shortened to *kakko* in colloquial speech) refers to external appearance. *Kakkō ii* = “looks good/cool/dashing,” and *ii kakkō (o) suru* means to “(try to) make oneself look good/strut one’s best stuff.”



1

Narration: 女の買い物にだまってつきあう男
Onna no kaimono ni damatte tsukiau otoko
woman's shopping during quietly accompany man
A man who silently accompanies a woman during her shopping

A man who goes shopping with a woman but keeps his mouth shut

- *no* here is most easily thought of as possessive: *onna no kaimono* = "a woman's shopping." *Kaimono* ("shopping") is a noun formed from *kau* ("buy") and *mono* ("thing[s]").
- *damatte* is the *-te* form of *damaru* ("fall silent/shut up"), so when it's used as an adverb it means "silently/without comment/without questioning." The implication here is that the man leaves the woman alone/doesn't butt in with her shopping.
- *tsukiau* = "accompany/go alone with/attend"; *onna no kaimono ni damatte tsukiau* is a complete sentence ("[he] silently attends/goes along with a woman during her shopping") modifying *otoko* ("man").



2

Narration: いっしょにあれこれ言う男
Issho ni are-kore iu otoko
together this & that say man

A man who joins right in the shopping and offers his comments

- *issho ni are-kore iu* is a complete thought/sentence ("[he] says this and that together [with you]") modifying *otoko*.



3

A: どっちがいい?
Dotchi ga ii?
which (subj.) is good/preferable
"Which do you prefer?" (PL2)

B: そーだなー...
Sō da nā...
"Let's see..." (PL2)

- *dotchi ga ii* literally looks like "which is good?" but it means either "which is better?" or "which do you prefer?"
- *sō da nā* is a phrase used when pondering an answer/response. Though we often think of *na* as a masculine equivalent of *ne*, female speakers can use it in very informal situations. Sometimes this can sound a bit rough, but that's not the case when the speaker is pondering/thinking out loud.



4

A: だまって買ってくれる男かな、やっぱり。
Damatte katte kureru otoko ka na, yappari.
silently buy for me man is it perhaps after all
"When it comes right down to it, I guess (I prefer) a man who keeps his mouth shut and buys me (things)." (PL2)

"Sound" EX: *Su!*
Su! (effect of a smooth, quick action, here the action of getting out his billfold)

B: よかったね、「プリティーワーマン」。
Yokatta ne, "puritii ūman."
was good (colloq.) pretty woman
"Well, aren't you the lucky one, 'pretty woman'." (PL2)

- *katte* is the *-te* form of *kau* ("buy"), and *kureru* after a *-te* form implies the action is done for the benefit of the speaker (or someone close to him/her). Again, *damatte katte kureru* is a complete thought/sentence ("[he] silently buys things for me") modifying *otoko*.
- *yappari* is a colloquial *yahari*, "as you might expect/after all/in the end." It often comes close to the feeling of "in the final analysis/when it really comes down to it."
- *yokatta* is the plain/abrupt past form of *ii/yoi* ("good/fine"). *Yokatta ne* (lit. "that was good, wasn't it?") is often used idiomatically to congratulate someone on his/her good fortune/luck.

Politeness Levels

Codes used in MANGAJIN

(PL4) Politeness Level 4: Very Polite

Typically uses special honorific or humble words, such as *nasaimasu* or *itashimasu*.

(PL3) Politeness Level 3: Ordinary Polite

Typified by the verb *desu*, or the *-masu* ending on other verbs.

(PL2) Politeness Level 2: Plain/Abrupt

For informal conversation with peers.

- “dictionary form” of verbs
- adjectives without *desu*

(PL1) Politeness Level 1: Rude/Condescending

Typified by special words or verb endings, usually not “obscene” in the Western sense of the word, but equally insulting.

The **politeness levels** found in Japanese frequently have no counterpart in English. This can cause problems for translators. The words *suru* and *shimasu* would both be rendered simply as “do” in English, but in Japanese there is a very clear distinction between the “politeness” levels of these two words. In a more extreme case, *shiyagaru* would also be translated simply as “do” in English, but in Japanese this word is openly offensive. To avoid confusion or embarrassment, we label our translations using the codes on the left.

Learning Japanese from manga is a good way to get a “feel” for these politeness levels. You see words used in the context of a social setting.

The danger in “picking up” Japanese is that even though most Japanese people appreciate the fact that you are interested in learning their language and will give you “slack” as a

beginner, misused politeness levels can be pretty grating on the Japanese ear, even if they do not reach the point of being truly offensive.

How can I be safe? Politeness Level 3 can be used in almost any situation. Although it might not be completely natural in a very formal situation, it will not cause offense. If you want to be safe, use PL2 only with friends and avoid PL1 altogether.

These levels are only approximations:

To simplify matters, we use the word “politeness,” although there are actually several dimensions involved (formality, deference, humility, refinement, etc.). While the level of respect (or lack of it) for the person spoken to or spoken about can determine which words are used, verb forms are determined largely by the formality of the situation. Thus, it is difficult to label the verb *irassharu* (informal form of an honorific verb) using this simple four-level system. In such cases we sometimes use combined tags, such as (PL4-3).

Rather than trying to develop an elaborate system which might be so confusing as to actually defeat the purpose, we feel that this system, even with its compromises, is the best way to save our readers from embarrassing situations.

Pronunciation Guide

Pronunciation is probably one of the easier aspects of Japanese. Vowel sounds don’t vary as they do in English. While English uses the five letters a,e,i,o,u to make 20 or so vowel sounds, in Japanese there are 5 vowels and 5 vowel sounds—the pronunciation is always constant. There are only a few sounds in the entire phonetic system which will be completely new to the speaker of English.

The five vowels in Japanese are written a,i,u,e,o in *rōmaji* (English letters). This is also the order in which they appear in the Japanese kana “alphabet.” They are pronounced:

- a like the *a* in father, or *ha ha!*
- i like the *i* in macaroni
- u like the *u* in *zulu*
- e like the *e* in get, or *extra*
- o like the *o* in *solo*

The length of time that a vowel sound is held or sustained makes it “long” or “short” in

Japanese. Don’t confuse this with what are called long or short vowels in English. The long vowel in Japanese has exactly the same pronunciation as the short vowel, but it’s held for twice as long. Long vowels are designated by a dash over the vowel (*dōmo*, *okāsan*), or by repeating the vowel (*iimasu*).

The vowels i and u are sometimes not fully sounded (as in the verb *desu* or the verb ending *-mashita*). This varies between individual speakers and there are no fixed rules.

Japanese consonant sounds are pretty close to those of English. The notable exception is the *r* sound, which is like a combination of the English *r* and *l*, winding up close to the *d* sound. If you say the name Eddie and touch the tip of your tongue lightly behind the upper front teeth, you have an approximation of the Japanese word *eri* (“collar”).

Doubled consonants are pronounced by

pausing just slightly after the sound is formed, and then almost “spitting out” the rest of the word. Although this phenomenon does not really occur in English, it is somewhat similar to the *k* sound in the word bookkeeper.

The n sound: When it is not attached to a vowel (as in *na*, *ni*, *nu*, *ne*, *no*), *n* is like a syllable in itself, and as such it receives a full “beat.” When *n* is followed by a vowel to which it is not attached, we mark it with an apostrophe. Note the difference between the word for “no smoking,” *kin’ēn* (actually four syllables: *ki-n-e-n*) and the word for “anniversary,” *kinen* (three syllables: *ki-ne-n*).

The distinctive sound of spoken Japanese is partly due to the even stress or accent given to each syllable. This is one reason why pronunciation of Japanese is relatively easy. Although changes of pitch do occur in Japanese, in most cases there are not essential to the meaning. Beginners are probably better off to try for flat, even intonation. Rising pitch for questions and stressing words for emphasis are much the same as in English.

Punctuation Notes

Most manga artists are very creative with punctuation, and many omit punctuation at the ends of lines, or choose to use no punctuation at all. We sometimes alter the punctuation used by the artist or add punctuation as an aid to comprehension.

In our 4-line format in which the Japanese text (kanji and kana) is reproduced in the notes, we may add standard English punctua-

tion to the first (Japanese) line, if it clarifies the structure of the sentence. For example, if a complete thought is followed by . . ., we usually replace the . . . with a period.

In the second line of our 4-line format (*rōmaji*), we generally follow standard English punctuation. In written Japanese, a small *tsu* (‘ or ‘) is sometimes placed at the end of a word to show that it is cut off sharply. We

usually indicate this with an exclamation mark in English.

In the third line (word-for-word literal translation), we generally use no punctuation, except periods for internal abbreviations and (?) to indicate the function of the “question marker” カ.

The punctuation used in our final translations is actually an integral part of the translation. We may add an exclamation mark, question mark, or other punctuation to express the content and feel of the original Japanese.

ホワツツ マイケル

What's Michael?

Vol.163 デートのお誘い



by

小林まこと
Kobayashi Makoto



Title: Vol. 163: デートの お誘い
Boruumu Hyaku-rokujūsan: Dēto no O-sasoi
volume/episode 163 date of (hon.)-invitation

Episode 163: Asking for a Date

- *dēto* is a katakana rendering of the English "date." This katakana word is used only for the kind of date you go on, not for the date of an event.
- *sasoi* is the noun form of *sasou* ("invite [to come/go along]").

1

Sound FX: ピッ ピッ ピッ
Pii! pil! pil!
(tones from punching the buttons on a touchtone phone)

2

Sound FX: ツルルルル ツルルルル
Tsu ru ru ru ru tsu ru ru ru ru
Rimmmng rimmmng (sound of phone ringing on the other end of the line)



3

Sound FX: ガチャッ
Gacha!
 (sound of phone being picked up roughly)

Keiko: はい、土屋 です が。
Hai, Tsuchiya desu ga.
 yes/hello (name) is but
"Hello, this is Tsuchiya." (PL3)

- *gacha-gacha* represents small, hard objects “clattering” together repeatedly, and *gacha!* represents a single, abrupt “clatter” of the same kind. *Gacha* represents a harsher sound than its close cousins *kachi* and *kacha*, so it suggests the phone handset is being picked up somewhat roughly/hurriedly.
- *hai* is an appropriate way to say “hello” when answering the phone. It’s also considered polite to immediately identify yourself. Adding *ga* (lit. “but”) “softens” the greeting, and implies she is waiting for the caller to identify himself or state his business.

4

Norio: あ、圭子ちゃん? 石川 です けど。
A, Keiko-chan? Ishikawa desu kedo.
 (interj.) (name-dim.) (name) am/is but
"Uh, Keiko? This is Ishikawa." (PL3)

Keiko: あ～、紀雄君? 元気い～?
A, Norio-kun? Genki~?
 (interj.) (name-fam.) well/healthy
"Oh, Norio? Are you doing OK?" (PL2)

- *-chan* is a diminutive equivalent of *-san* (“Mr./Ms.”) used with first names or abbreviations of family names for children and close friends.
- *kedo* (a colloquial *keredo*, “but”) again serves as a “softener;” it has a less formal feel than *ga*.
- *genki* is a noun referring to good spirits or a vigorous state of health/energy, and *genki?* serves as an informal “How are you?” (lit. “Are you well?”).
- *māne* affirms what the other person has said in a vague way: “Yes, in a way/Yes, sort of/Well, yes.”
- *dō* is “how/what” and *shita* is the past form of *suru* (“do/make”), but *dō shita* is an expression meaning “What’s wrong?/What’s the matter?/What happened?” → “What’s up?/What’s this about?”

5

Norio: ハハハハ うん、まあね!!
Ha ha ha ha Un, māne!!
 (laugh) yes/uh-huh sort of/pretty much
"Ha ha ha, yeah, pretty good." (PL2)

Keiko: どう した の、突然?
Dō shita no, totsuzen?
 what/how did (explan.) suddenly
"What's this about, all of a sudden?" (PL2)

6

Norio: いや～、実はついに僕も車を買ってさあ...
Iya-, jitsu wa tsui-ni boku mo kuruma o katta sā.
 well actually finally I/me also car (obj.) bought-and (pause)
"Well, actually, I finally bought a car, and..."

Norio: ルノーサンクっていう小さいけど一応外車なんだ。
Ruñō Sanku tte iu chūsai kedo ichiō gaisha na n da.
 (name) (quote) say/called small but still/at least foreign car (explan.-is).
"it's called a Renault Cinq and it's small, but it is an import." (PL2)

Keiko: え～!? ほんと～!?
E-? Hontō-?
 what?/huh? true/truth
"No! Really?" (PL2)

- *iya* or *iyā* often serves as a kind of “warm-up” word, like “well.” (See this issue’s Basic Japanese column.)
- *jitsu* = “truth/fact,” so *jitsu wa* is literally “in fact/actually/to tell the truth.” It’s often used on the phone and in letters to bring up the “true/actual” purpose of one’s call or letter.
- *katte* is the *-te* form of *kau* (“buy”), here being used conjunctively, “buy, and...” The *-te* form of a verb does not have its own tense, but gets its tense from the context.
- *sa* or *sā* is a particle used colloquially as a kind of verbal pause to draw attention to the preceding word or phrase.
- *ichiō* often means “tentatively/for the time being” but here it carries more the sense of “still/at least/at any rate,” or it can simply be thought of as giving emphasis: “it is a foreign car (at least/at any rate).”
- *hontō* means “truth,” but with the intonation of a question it becomes “Is that true?/really?”

7

Keiko: 実は私もついに猫を飼いたしたのよ～。
Jitsu wa watashi mo tsui-ni neko o kaidashita no yo~.
 actually I/me also finally cat (obj.) started to keep as pet (explan.) (emph.)
"Actually, I have finally gotten a cat myself." (PL2)

Keiko: マイケルっていうんだけど国産の猫なの。も～かわいくって～!
Maikeru tte iu n da kedo kokusan no neko na no. Mō- kawaikute-!
 (name) (quote) say/called (explan.) but domestic make/breed of cat (explan.) (emph.) cute/darling
"He's called Michael, but he's a domestic breed. He's just so-o-o da-a-aring!" (PL2)

Norio: ほんと～。よかったねえ～。
Hontō- Yokatta ne~.
 truth/really was good (colloq.)
"Really? That's great!" (PL2)

- *koi* is from *kau*, which when written 飼う means “keep/have as a pet.” *-Dashita* is the plain/abrupt past form of *-dasu*, which is used as a verb suffix to mean “begin (doing the action).”
- *kawaikute* is the *-te* form of *kawaii* (“cute/darling”). Using the *-te* form in an exclamation like this implies something like “he’s so cute I can hardly stand it.” Making it *kawaikute*, with a small *tsu*, adds more emphasis.
- *mō* can be used as an emphaser at the beginning of an exclamation.
- *yokatta* is the past form of *ii/yoi* (“good/fine/agreeable”); *yakatta ne* (lit. “that was good/nice, wasn’t it?”) is often used to congratulate a person on their success/good fortune/new acquisition/etc.

(continued on following page)



(continued from previous page)

8	<p>Norio: それで さあ... 今度の 日曜日... <i>Sore de sā... kondo no nichiōbi...</i> that with like/you know next Sunday "And so, like, this coming Sunday..."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>sore de</i>, literally "with that," is used as a conjunction to mean "and/and so/because of that." • the particle <i>sa</i> or <i>sā</i> in the middle of a sentence is often like the colloquial English pause words, "like/you know."
9	<p>Norio: 圭子ちゃん ヒマ ある? <i>Keiko-chan hima aru?</i> (name-dim.) free time have/exists "... are you free?" (PL2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in Japanese, the listener's name or title is often used in situations where English speakers would say "you." • <i>hima aru</i> is literally "free time exists" or "[I/you] have free time," and spoken with the intonation of a question it becomes "Do you have free time?/Are you free?"
10	<p>Keiko: こらあ～!! <i>Korā～!!</i> hey/stop that "Cut that out!" (PL2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>kora</i> (or <i>korā</i>) is an interjection for scolding, appropriate only for superiors (parents/teachers/bosses/pet owners) speaking to subordinates (children/students/underlings/pets). It's spoken like a sharp "Hey!/Stop that!/No!/Cut it out!" to make the offender "freeze" in his/her/its tracks.
11	<p>Keiko: それは 私 の チクワ でしょ～! <i>Sore wa watashi no chikuwa desho～!</i> that as-for I/me 's chikuwa is probably "That's MY chikuwa!" (PL2-3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>chikuwa</i> is a roasted form of <i>surimi</i>, a paste made out of fish, now increasingly familiar to American palates as an ingredient in imitation crab sticks. <i>Surimi</i> appears in scores of different forms in Japanese cooking. • <i>desho</i> (or <i>deshō</i>) literally expresses a conjecture, but it is strictly a rhetorical one. Her sentence actually feels something like: "That's mine, and you know it!"
12	<p>Keiko: よこしなさ～い。 まで～! まで～! まで～! <i>Yokoshinasa-i. Mate～! Mate～! Mate～!</i> give it to me/hand it over wait/halt wait/halt wait/halt "Give it back! Stop! Stop! Stop!" (PL2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>yokoshinasa-i</i> is a relatively gentle command form of <i>yokosu</i> ("give/hand over [to me]"). • <i>mate</i> is the abrupt/rough command form of <i>matsu</i> ("wait"); the abrupt command usually means "stop!/halt!" rather than merely "wait."
13	<p>Sound FX: ダダダダダダダ <i>Da da da da da da da</i> (sound of feet pounding on floor as she chases after Michael the cat)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the smaller and smaller kana represent the diminishing volume of her pounding feet as she moves away from the phone. • <i>moshi-moshi</i> is most familiar as the word used for "hello" at the beginning of a phone call by the person initiating the call. It can also be used by either party when the conversation is disrupted for any reason, as a way of trying to re-establish the connection or regain the other party's attention.
14	<p>Sound FX: ダダダダダダダ <i>Da da da da do da da da</i> (sound of feet pounding on floor as she runs back to phone)</p>	
15	<p>Sound FX: ガチャッ <i>Gacha!</i> (sound of handset abruptly being picked up again)</p>	
16	<p>Keiko: ハアハア、ごめんなさ～い。マイケルが 私 の おかげを 盜ろうとした の よ～。 <i>Hā hā, gomennasa-i. Maikeru ga watashi no okazu o torō to shita no yo～.</i> (heavy breathing FX) (apology) (name) (subj.) I/me 's side dish (obj.) tried to take/steal (explan.) (emph.) "(Breathing hard) I'm sorry. Michael tried to steal my food." (PL2)</p>	
17	<p>Norio: ハハハ、なんだ、そう だったのか～。 <i>Ha ha ha, nan da, sō datta no ka～.</i> (laugh) (relief) that way was (explan.-?) "(Laugh) Oh, so that's what it was." (PL2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>gomenasai</i> is one of the most common ways to express an apology. • rice and soup make a basic meal in Japanese cuisine; any other dish added to the meal for variety/flavor/textural/color is <i>okazu</i>. A minimal <i>okazu</i> is a few slices of a pickled vegetable; more typically a meal will include several <i>okazu</i> items. <i>Okazu</i> is sometimes translated as "side dish" although meat or fish, which would be called the "main dish" in English, would be classified as <i>okazu</i>. • <i>torō</i> is the volitional ("let's/I shall") form of <i>toru</i> ("take"), which is often written with the kanji 盗る when "take" implies "steal." <i>To shita</i> is the past form of <i>to suru</i>. A volitional verb + <i>to suru</i> means "try to (do the action)." • <i>nan da</i> at the beginning of a sentence implies something was not as good or bad as expected, so it can express either disappointment or relief, here the latter.
18	<p>Keiko: それで、 なあに? <i>Sore de, nāni?</i> with that/and so what "So, what was it?" → "So, you were saying?" (PL2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>nāni</i> is a colloquial elongation of <i>nani</i> ("what"). It feels softer and less abrupt when elongated this way. But be careful: if you elongate the final <i>i</i> and say <i>nāii</i>, it becomes a rough, fighting word.
19	<p>Norio: あ... うん... <i>A... un...</i> "Um... yeah..." (PL2)</p>	

(continued on following page)



(continued from previous page)

17

Norio: その 車 なかなか 快適 でさあ～...
Sono kuruma naka naka kaiteki de sā～...
 that car quite/very nice/wonderful is you know
"The car's really nice, you know..." (PL2)

- *naka naka* = "very/considerably/highly." The word usually implies "more than expected" so it needs to be used with caution when speaking of other people or their accomplishments, lest you imply you had a low estimation of them before.

18

Norio: 今度、 景色 の いい 所 でも 行きた...
Kondo, keshiki no ii tokoro demo ikita-
 next time/sometime scenery (subj.) good/beautiful place or someplace want to go
"(I was wondering if you might) like to go to (see) some scenic spot sometime..." (PL2)

Keiko: いてえええ～っ!
Ieeeeee-!
"Ow-w-w-w!"

- *kondo* is literally "this time/occasion," but it can variously mean "recently," "now," "soon/next time," or "sometime," depending on the context.
- *keshiki no ii tokoro* = "a place where the scenery is good/beautiful" → "a scenic spot."
- *demo* means "or something/someone/someplace" depending on context.
- we're assuming he was in the midst of saying something like *ikitakunai ka to omotte*, from the negative of *ikitai*, the "want to" form of *iku* ("go") and *-nai ka to omou* ("wonder if it isn't/wonder if you don't").

19

Keiko: こら～、 あいたた、 いたあ～い!
Kora-, aitata, ita-i.
 hey/stop/cut it out ouch [it] hurts
"Hey, stop that! Ouch!" "That hur-r-rts!" (PL2)

- *ite* or *iteee* (previous panel) and *aitata* are both exclamatory variations of *itai* ("[something] hurts").

20

Keiko: 突然 背中 に 飛び乗らないで よ～。 んも～。
Totsuzen senaka ni tobinoranaide yo-. nmō-
 suddenly back on [please] don't jump onto (emph.) (exasperation)
"Don't jump onto my back all of a sudden like that! Sheesh!" (PL2)

- *tobinoranaide* is the negative *-te* form of *tobinoru*, from *tobu* ("fly/leap") and *noru* ("get onto"). Using the negative *-te* form makes an informal negative request/demand, "(please) don't..."
- *nmō* (or just *mō*) is sometimes used as an interjection expressing exasperation/frustration/disgust.

21

Keiko: あ、 ごめんなさい。 それで 景色 が どう した の?
A, gomennasai. Sore de keshiki ga dō shita no?
 (interj.) (apology) with that/and so scenery (subj.) what/how did (explan.-?)
"Oh, I'm sorry. So what (were you saying) about a scenic spot?" (PL2)

22

Norio: ん... / ああ...
N... aa...
"Yeah... um..."

23

Norio: だから / 今度...
Dakara kondo...
 because is so sometime/soon
"Like I say, sometime..."

- *dakara* is a conjunction that literally means "for that reason/because it is so" (from *da*, "is/are" + *kara*, "because"). In response to another person's statement/question it often means "That's why/what I'm trying to tell you . . ." or, if one is about to repeat something, "Like I said, . . ."

24

Norio: ドライブ でも...
doraibu demo...
 a drive or something
"(I wonder if you'd like to go for) a drive or something?" (PL2)

Keiko: だめえええ～っ!
Dame-!
"No-o-o-o!" (PL2)

- *dame* ("no good/useless/vain/unacceptable") is commonly used by itself as a word of prohibition ("No/You mustn't/You may not").

25

Keiko: その イス は ツメとぎ じゃない の よ～!
Sono isu wa tsume-togi ja nai no yo-!
 that chair as-for claw sharpener is not (explan.) (emph.)
"That chair is not a scratching post!" (PL2)

- *tsume* = "claws/fingernails/toenails" and *togi* is a noun form of *togu* ("sharpen/hone"), so *tsume-togi* = "scratching post."

Sound FX: ダダダダダダダ
Da da da do da da da (sound of feet pounding on floor as she chases after Michael)

26

Sound FX: ダダダダダダダ
Da da da da da da da (sound of feet pounding on floor as she runs back to phone)



27

Sound FX: ガチャツ*Gachatsu* (sound of handset abruptly being picked up again)**Keiko:** ごめんなさい。それで なんでした つけ?*Gomenasai. Sore de nan deshita kke?*
(apology) and so what was it (recollection)**"I'm sorry, So, what were you saying?"** (PL2)

- *nan* is a shortened *nani* ("what"), and *deshita* is the past form of *desu* ("is/are").
- *kke* at the end of a sentence means the speaker is thinking back and trying to recall something. Here she's in effect asking him to repeat what he said, but the *kke* implies she's also trying to recall it for herself.

28

Norio: ああ...*Aa...***"Uhh..."**

29

Norio: 今度 の 日曜日...*Kondo no nichiyoobi—*

next time's Sunday

"Next Sunday—"**Keiko:** あぶな～い!!*Abuna-i!*

dangerous

"Watch out!" (PL2)

- *abunai* is an adjective for "dangerous," but as an exclamation it means "Watch out!"

30

Sound FX: ダダダダダダダ*Da da da da da da da* (sound of feet pounding on floor as she goes to "rescue" Michael)

31

Sound FX: ダダダダダダダ*Da da da da da da da* (sound of feet pounding on floor as she runs back to phone)

32

Sound FX: ガチャツ*Gachatsu* (sound of handset abruptly being picked up again)**Keiko:** ハアハアハア、ごめんなさい。マイケルったら テレビ の 上 から 落ちた の よ～。*Haā hā hā, gomenasai. Maikeru ttara terebi no ue kara ochita no yo.*
(heavy breathing) (apology) (name) (quote) TV of top from fell (explan.) (emph.)**"(Breathing hard) I'm sorry, Michael fell from on top of the TV."** (PL2)

でも ケガ は なかった みたいた わ。

Demo kega wa nakatta mitai da wa.
but injury as-for didn't have looks like/appears (fem.)**"But it doesn't look like he got hurt."** (PL2)**Norio:** そお～。*Sō.***"Is that so."** (PL2)

- *ttara* is a contraction of *to ittara*, a conditional "if/when" form of *to iu* ("say . . ."), so it literally means "if I speak of . . ." In colloquial speech, *ttara* is sometimes used in place of *wa* to mark the topic, usually with a feeling of disapproval/beratement.
- . . . *no ue* = "above/on top of . . ." • *ochita* is the plain/abrupt past form of *ochiru* ("fall").
- *no* indicates that she is making an explanation. This explanatory *no* can literally be thought of as "it is the case that . . .," but *no* is used much more frequently than such a phrase would be used in English.
- in informal situations, the emphatic particle *yo* by itself can function as *desu yo* ("is/are/will be" + emph.), especially in female speech.
- *nakatta* is the past form of *nai* ("not have/not exist").
- *mitai da* can be used after nouns, adjectives, and verbs to imply "that's the way it looks/seems to be." After a negative, it becomes "doesn't look like . . ./doesn't seem to be . . ."
- *wa* is a feminine particle for emphasis.
- *so* is a non-standard spelling for そう *sō*, short for *sō desu ka*, "Is that so?/I see."

33

Keiko: それで なんでした つけ?*Sore de, nan deshita kke?*

and so what was it (recollection)

"So, what was it you were saying?" (PL2)**Norio:** うん...*Un...***"Yeah..."** (PL2)



34

Norio: 今度 の 日曜日!!
Kondo no nichiyoobi...
"Next Sunday!" (PL2)

35

Norio: ドライブ に!!
doraibu ni...
 a drive to
"For a drive!" (PL2)

36

Norio: 行かない?!
ikanai?
 not go
"How would you like to go?!" (PL2)

- *ikanai* is the negative form of *iku* ("go"). Negative questions are often used when making invitations/suggestions. Depending on context, they correspond to English expressions like "Won't you . . . ?"; "Wouldn't you like to . . . ?"; or "Why not/why don't we . . . ?"
- in English, the phrases in these three panels really need to be in a different order: "How would you like!" "To go for a drive!" "Next Sunday!" — each phrase being punctuated with exclamation points to reflect how hard he's trying to get through to Keiko.

37

Michael: ウニヤ。
Unya.
"Meow." (PL2)

- *unya* is a less conventional variation on the Japanese "meow"; *nyā*, *nyao*, and *nyan* are more common variations.

38

Kelko: ねえ、ねえ、聞こえた~?
Nē, nē, kikoeta~?
 hey/say hey/say heard
"Say, say, did you hear that?" (PL2)

Norio: え?
E?
"Hunh?" (PL2)

- *nē* at the beginning of a sentence is used to get the listener's attention, like "say/hey/look here." Doubling it up makes it feel more urgent/pressing.
- *kikoeta* is the plain/abrupt past form of *kikoeru* ("can hear"). Here she says it with the rising intonation of a question: "Were you able to hear (that)?" → "Did you hear that?"

39

Keiko: 今 の が マイケル の 声 よ~!! かあわいい でしょ~。
Ima no ga Maikeru no koe yo~! Kawaii desho~?
 now 's (subj.) (name) 's voice (emph.-is) cute/darling isn't it
 "That just now was Michael's voice! Isn't it/he cute?"
"That was Michael's voice! Doesn't he sound cute?!" (PL2-3)

Norio: あ... ああ... ほんと だ ねえ~。
A...aa... honto da nē~
 ah ah truth is (emph.)
 "Uh... urr... that's really the truth" → **"Uh... urr... he certainly does."** (PL2)

Narration: 彼 は だんだん 猫 が 嫌いになつて きた のであった。
Kare wa dan dan neko ga kirai ni natte kita no de atta.
 he as-for gradually/increasingly cats (obj.) grow to dislike began to (explan.-was)
He had begun to develop an increasing dislike for cats. (PL2)

- here, *ima no* = *ima no koe* = "the voice just now." *No* is used to modify one noun with another (the first modifies the second), but sometimes the noun being modified can be left understood, and not explicitly stated. *Ima no* — is often used to refer to something "just seen" or "just heard" moments (or at most a few minutes) ago.
- *kawaii* = *kawaii* = "cute/darling"; *desho* or *deshō* literally makes a conjecture, but here it would be spoken with the intonation of a question, and essentially solicits agreement/confirmation of what she has said: "isn't it?/don't you think?"
- *kirai ni natte* is the *-te* form of *kirai ni naru*, "come/grow to dislike." For *kirai*, the person who dislikes something is marked with *wa*, and the object disliked is marked with *ga* (instead of the usual object marker, *o*).
- *kita* is the plain/abrupt past form of *kuru* ("come"). A *-te* form followed by *kuru* can mean "begins to/begins gradually to (occur)," so *kirai ni natte kita* is literally "began to grow to dislike" → "began to develop a dislike for."
- *no* is the explanatory *no*, and *de atta* is the plain/abrupt past form of *de aru*, a more formal/literary equivalent of *da/desu* ("is/are"). Using *no de atta* at the end of a narrative gives it a bit of a heightened literary feel and an additional note of finality.

(continued from page 14)

ratings. "I don't want a depressing show, so I tend to select attractive people capable of expressing themselves on the air," said Hayashi. "If a man is shy and not so handsome but has character, I want him to be on the show. But we don't want people who have no personality or are depressing types. The show has to be enjoyable for the viewers, too."

“Kiss Kiss”

A discussion of Japan's TV mating games would not be complete without a word about TV Asahi's "Kiss Kiss." The show gets its name (and much of its audience) from a unique twist in the final minutes of each segment: the lucky guy or guys get to kiss the girls.

Like "Neruton," the hosts are comedians who try to lighten things up by cracking a few jokes at the expense of the participants. But unlike either of the other two shows, there's no studio and no studio audience. The show is set in a popular bar in Roppongi with typical '90s Tokyo glitz: laser light show, neon logos, plastic tropical plants and the like.

"I want a casual atmosphere where people can relax and meet someone," producer Uemura Shinji told *Mangajin*. "It's not aimed so much at marriage."

Uemura said shows like his succeed in part because young people, especially men, seem to have trouble expressing themselves around the opposite sex. "They're intimidated by strong women," he said. "The women look good, they might have more education, maybe even a higher income."

An exchange during a recent filming confirms his point. When asked by one young lady how he'd respond if her ex-boyfriend showed up and wanted her back, the hapless soul at the receiving end of her query lamely stammered, "*Hanashite wakatte moraimasu* (I'd talk to him and get his understanding → I'd try to talk him out of it)." The next fellow wasn't much more convincing. "*Nan de mo hitsuyō-na koto wa shimasu* (I'd do whatever's necessary)!" he offered.

"They weren't brave enough to tell her it was her problem," laughed Uemura. "They might have told her to solve her personal problems first and then come to this show."

One dental hygienist rang up high marks on the laugh meter after she told a young man who had struck her fancy that she'd like to practice on his mouth. "What would you do if I hurt you?" she asked. Perhaps hoping to impress her with his macho side, he stood firm: "*Yorokonde gaman shimasu* (I'd gladly endure that)!" came his good-natured reply.

It's guys like that who make this kind of TV show popular.

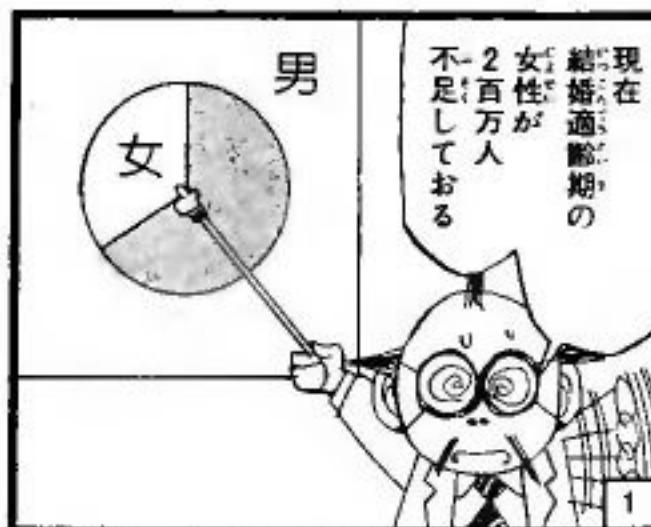
Kim Eastham is a free-lance writer in Tokyo.

- be intimidated = おじけづく *ojikezuku* • query = 質問 *shitsumon* • stammered = 口ごもって話す *kuchigomotte hanasu* • dental hygienist = 歯科衛生技師 *shika eisei gishi* • macho side = 男らしさ *otokorashisa*

図説現代用語便覧

Zusetsu Gendai Yōgo Binran

A Visual Glossary of Modern Terms



© Deluxe Company, All rights reserved.
First published in Japan in 1993 by Futabasha, Tokyo.
English translation rights arranged through Futabasha.

1

Professor: 現在 結婚 適齢期 の 女性 が 2百万人 不足しておる。
 Genzai kekkon tekirei-ki no josei ga nihyakuman-nin fusoku shite-oru.
 currently/at present marriage suitable age of females (subj.) 2 million people are insufficient
“At present we have a shortage of 2 million women of marriageable age.” (PL2)

Chart: 男 女
 Otoko Onna
 Males Females

- *tekirei-ki* is literally “suitable age period,” and *kekkon tekirei-ki* refers to the age considered “appropriate” for getting married. For men the eligible period is generally thought of as spanning from the upper twenties into the thirties; for women, the lower to mid twenties. It used to be 25, which led unmarried women over 25 to be compared to unsold Christmas cakes after the 25th of December, but the average age for women’s first marriages has been rising, and now stands at 26.0 (*Imidas 1994*).
- *fusoku* = “insufficiency” and *fusoku shite-oru* is equivalent to *fusoku shite-iru*, from *fusoku suru* (“fall short/be insufficient”). Men in positions of authority/respect often use *oru* in place of *iru*.

2

Professor: そこで わし は 女子大生 の クローン 養殖 を 開始した のじや。
 Soko de washi wa joshidai-sei no kurōn yōshoku o kaishi shita no ja.
 so/accordingly I/me as-for female college student(s) of clone breeding/cultivation (obj.) commenced (explan.)
“Accordingly, I have begun cloning female college students.” (PL2)

- *soko de* is literally “at that place/point,” but is used idiomatically for “so/accordingly.”
- *joshidai-sei* can refer to students at women’s colleges, but usually means female students at any type of college.
- *kurōn* is from English “clone,” and *yōshoku* is a noun for “breeding/cultivation” of animals/plants, so the combination *kurōn yōshoku* = “propagation by cloning” or simply “cloning.”
- *kaishi shita* is the plain/abrupt past form of *kaishi suru*, a relatively formal word for “begin/commence.” *No ja* (= *no da*) shows that he is making an explanation.

3

Colleague 1: これ 以上 あの バカども を 増やして どーする?
 Kore ijō ano baka-domo o fuyashite dō suru?
 this more than that/those fools/idiots (plural) (obj.) by increasing what will do?
 “By increasing those fools more than this, what will you do/accomplish?”
“Why would you want to increase (the population of) those fools beyond what we have already?” (PL2)

Colleague 2: 日本 は 滅びる ぞ!
 Nihon wa horobiru zo!
 Japan as-for will come to ruin (emph.)
“It’ll be the ruination of Japan!” (PL2)

- *-dome* turns nouns referring to people into plurals; it’s humble when used to refer to one’s own group, but condescending/insulting when used for others, so it fits well with *baka* (“fools/idiots”).
- *fuyashite* is the *-te* form of *fuyosu* (“cause to increase/multiply”).
- *zo* is a rough, masculine particle for emphasis.

4

Sound FX: パン!
Ban! (sound of door slamming against wall)

Assistant: 博士、 大変 です。機械 が 故障して 2百万人 の 女子大生 が
 Hakushi, taihen desu. Kikai ga koshō shite nihyakuman-nin no joshidai-sei ga
 professor/doctor disastrous is machine (subj.) broke down-and 2 million people (=) female college student(s) (subj.)
 六本木 方面 に 逃げ出しましたー!
Roppongi hōmen ni nigelashimashita!
 (place name) direction to made a break/escaped
“Professor, it’s a disaster! The machine went haywire and 2 million coeds escaped toward Roppongi!” (PL3)

Professor: え?!

E?? “What?!” (PL2)

Crowd: キヤー! ピー! / わかんなーい。
Kyā! Pii! / Wakannai.
 (squealing sounds) not know

“(Squeal, squeal!) / I don’t know-ow!” (PL2)

Crowd: やつだー! エッチー! / そんで さー...
Yadda! Etchi! / Sonde sa...
 disgusting lewd/indecent so/accordingly you know
“Yuck! That’s nasty! / And so, you know what? ...” (PL2)

FX: うじゅうじゅ

Uja-uja (effect of a swarm of living things in constant motion, especially things small and unpleasant)

- *taihen da/desu* is used as an exclamation when something troublesome/undesirable/catastrophic has occurred.
- *koshō shite* is from *koshō suru*, a verb meaning “break down/go haywire” for mechanical things like cars, household appliances, vending machines, etc.
- *Roppongi* is an amusement district in Tokyo popular with young college students.
- *nigelashimashita* is the PL3 past form of *nigedasu* (“make a break/run away”).
- *joshidai-sei* conversations are known for being punctuated with squeals of various kinds, and the other voices from the crowd are also typical of *joshidai-sei* chatter. *Wakannai*, lengthened here to reflect *joshidai-sei* inflections, is a colloquial contraction of *wakaranai* (“not know”), from *wakaru* (“come to know/understand”). *Yadda* is a colloquial contraction of *ya da* (“is distasteful/disgusting”—see Basic Japanese column in this issue). *Etchi* = “salacious/lewd/indecent,” and as an exclamation it is an accusation: “That’s lewd/nasty!” *Sonde* is a contracted *sore de* (“so/and so”), and *sa* (or *sa*) is a “pause” word used similarly to English “like/you know,” and its overuse gives the same kind of impression as the overuse of “y’know.”

(continued from page 23)

最初ページ: /開始ページ:(saisho pēji:/kaishi pēji:) First Page:

最後ページ: /終了ページ:(saigo pēji:/shūryō pēji:) Last Page:

用紙: (yōshi:) Paper:

A4/レター/11 一ガル (ē-yon/retā/riigaru) A4/Letter/Legal

縮小率 (shukushōritsu) Reduction (Ratio/Percentage)

拡大率 (kakudairitsu) Enlargement (Ratio/Percentage)

フォント代用 (fonto daiyō) Font Substitution

テキストスムージング (tekisuto sumūjingu) Text Smoothing

グラフィックススムージング (gurafikkusu sumūjingu) Graphics Smoothing

高速ビットマッププリント (kōsoku bittomappu purinto) High Speed Bitmap Printing

表紙: (hyōshi:) Cover Sheet:

なし/表/裏 (nashi/omote/ura) None/Front/Back

紙送り: (kamiokuri:) Paper Feed:

カセット/手差し (kasetto/tezashi) Paper Tray/Hand-feed

View(s)/Display

ビュー/表示 (byū/hyōji) View(s)/Display

操作パレット表示/消去 (sōsa paretto hyōji/shōkyō Display/Hide Operation Palette

文字パレット表示/消去 (moji paretto hyōji/shōkyō) Display/Hide Character Palette

ツールバー (tsūru bā) Toolbar

ルーラ (rūra) Ruler

ルーラ表示 (rūra hyōji) Show Ruler

横の/水準スクロールバー (yoko no/suijun sukuroru bā) Horizontal Scrollbar

縦の/垂直スクロールバー (tate no/suichoku sukuroru bā) Vertical Scrollbar

改行(表示) (kaigyō [hyōji]) (Show) Carriage Returns

禁則 (kinsoku) Japanese Hyphenation—The set of rules an application uses to determine how to break (Japanese) lines of text in logical places.

Tools

ツール (tsūru) Tools

英和辞典 (eiwa jiten) English-Japanese Dictionary

シソラス (shisorasu) Thesaurus

類語辞書 (ruigo jisho) Thesaurus

ソート (sōto) Sort

日付 (hizuke) Date

日付フォーマット (hizuke fōmatto) Date Format

自動ハイフン (jidō haifun) Automatic Hyphenation

範囲保護 (han'i hogo) Block Protect

ブロック保護 (burokku hogo) Block Protect

Layout

レイアウト (reiauto) Layout

文字 (moji) Character

行 (gyō) Line

コラム (koramu) Column

ヘッダ/フッタ (hedda/futta) Header/Footer

脚注 (kyakuchū) Footnotes

図説現代用語便覧

Zusetsu Gendai Yōgo Binran

A Visual Glossary of Modern Terms



© Deluxe Company. All rights reserved.
First published in Japan in 1993 by Futabasha, Tokyo.
English translation rights arranged through Futabasha.

(continued on page 60)

1

Sign: 上映中 ゴジラ vs キングギドラ
Jōei-chū Gojira bui-esu Kingu Gidora
 now showing (name) vs. (name)
Now Showing: Godzilla vs. King Ghidra

Woman: 感動した わねー。
Kandō shita wa ne.
 was moved/affected (fem.) (colloq.)
“That was moving, wasn’t it?” (PL2)

Man: じゃ、 次、 どこに行こうか?
Ja, tsugi, doko ni ikō ka?
 then/in that case next where to shall go?
“Well then, where shall we go next?” (PL2)

- *jōei* is an action noun referring to the showing of a film. The suffix *-chū* implies the action is “now in progress/on-going.”
- English “vs.” is widely used on posters in place of its Japanese equivalent 対 *tai*.
- *kandō shita* is the plain/abrupt past of *kandō suru*, “to be moved/affected”; *kandō shita* serves as an exclamation, “I was so moved/that was so moving!”
- *ne* typically means the speaker wants agreement/confirmation; here she isn’t asking him to confirm her feelings but rather to “agree” that he felt the same way.
- *ja* is a short form of the conjunctive *sore ja* (lit. “if it is that” → “then/in that case”), seen below.
- *ikō* is the volitional (let’s/we shall”) form of *iku* (“go”).

2

Woman: 次に どこに 行く かぐらい 調べて 決めておいて よ。
Tsugi ni doko ni iku ka gurai shirabete kimetete oite yo.
 next where to will go (?) at least investigate/research-and (please) decide ahead (emph.)
“Where we will go next, at least, (please) research and decide ahead!”

“The least you could do is plan ahead and know where we’re going next!” (PL2)

Woman: それ が デート の マナー って い もの よ!
Sore ga dēto no manā tte iu mono yo!
 that (subj.) date of manners/etiquette (quote) say/call thing (emph.-is)
“That’s what you call dating etiquette.” (PL2)

Man: ご、 ごめん。
Go-gomen.
 so-sorry
“So- sorry.” (PL2)

- *gurai* after numbers/amounts usually means “approximately/about,” but it can also occur with actions to mean “do at least that much.”
- *shirabete* is from *shiraberu* (“to research”), *kimetete* from *kimeru* (“decide”), and *oite* from *oku* (“set/leave”). *Shirabete kimeru* describes a compound action, “research and decide.” *Oku* after the *-te* form of another verb implies doing the action ahead of time; the *-te* form of *oku* is used here as an abrupt demand.
- *... tte iu mono yo* is a quotative form literally meaning “is a thing called ...”; the expression is used idiomatically to imply something is “standard/common sense/a matter of course.”

3

Narration: 1週間後
Isshūkan-go
One week later

Man: それ じゃあ、 このあと / 青山 の 「エル・テウーラ」 で イタ飯 を 食って、
Sore ja, kano ato Aoyama no "Eru Tūra" de Ita-meshi o kuttē,
 in that case/then after this (place name) in (restaurant name) at Italian food (obj.) eat-and
「ブルーノート」で 本物の ジャズ を 基能、
"Burū Nōto" de honmono no jazu o tannō,
 (club name) at genuine jazz (obj.) enjoy to the full
しめ は、 そ う だ な あ、 西 麻 布 の 「レッド・シューズ」 あ たり で どう だ い?
shime wa, sō da nā, Nishi-Azabu no "Reddo Shūzu" atari de dō dai?
 wrap up as-for let’s see (place name) in (tavern name) for example with how is it/how would it be?
“Well, then, how about if after this we have some Italian food at the Eru Tūra in Aoyama, then enjoy some live jazz at the Blue Note, and finally wrap things up at, let’s see, someplace like the Red Shoes in Nishi-Azabu?” (PL2)

Magazine: T ウ オ ー カ
Tū Uōka
T Walker

- *Ita-* is short for *Itaria*, “Italy/Italian,” and *meshi* = “(cooked) rice/meal.” *Ita-meshi* is a slang equivalent of *Itaria ryōri*, “Italian food/cuisine.” *Kutte* is the *-te* form of *kuu*, an informal, mostly masculine word for “eat.”
- *tannō* here implies *tannō shi*, a continuing form of *tannō suru*, “to satisfy oneself fully/take one’s fill of ...”
- *shime* is a noun form of *shimeru* (“tie up” or “finish/close/wrap up”).
- *atari* can refer to a general geographical area/neighborhood, but here is used like “for instance/for example.”
- asking a question with *da* or *dai* is generally restricted to males in very informal situations.
- there is a well-known magazine called *Tokyo Walker* (the magazine is in Japanese, but the title is in English) which gives information about shows, events, restaurants, etc. in Tokyo.

4

Woman: あなた って 情報誌 そのままで つまらない マニュアル 男 ね。
Anata tte jōhō-shi sono mama no tsumaranai manyuaru otoko ne.
 you (quote)as-for information magazine as is (=) dull/boring manual/handbook man (colloq.)
“You’re just a dull ‘manual-man,’ aren’t you, doing everything the guide magazines say.” (PL2)

Sound FX: フフ
Fu!
 (sniff/sport of disdain)

- *jōhō* = “information” and *-shi* refers to “magazines,” so a *jōhō-shi* is an “information magazine” — a generic term for magazines that list arts & entertainment happenings/hot spots.

Man: くつ... 女 って...
Ku!... Onna tte...
 (sobbing FX) woman (quote)
“(Sob,) women...!” (PL2)

- *sono mama* means “(leave something) as is,” so *jōhō-shi sono mama* implies he doesn’t add any of his own ideas to what the magazines suggest.
- *manyuaru otoko* implies a man who consults manuals/how-to books for everything.

(continued from page 58)

巻末注 (kanmatsuchū) End Notes
 マージン (mājin) Margins
 タブ (tabu) Tabs
 タブ設定 (tabu settei) Set Tabs
 枠組み (wakugumi) Border

Type & Typestyles

書体 (shotai) Styles/Typestyles
 フォント (fonto) Font
 スタイル (sutairu) Style
 標準/普通 (hyōjun/futsū) Normal
 ボールド (bōrudo) Bold
 太文字 (futomoji) Bold
 イタリック (itarikku) Italic
 下線 (kasen) Underline
 袋文字/アウトライン (fukuro moji/autorain) Outline
 影付文字/シャドウ (kagetsuki moji/shadō) Shadow
 上付 (uwatsuki) Superscript
 下付 (shitatsuki) Subscript
 字消し線 (jikeshi-sen) Strikethru
 左構え/左寄せ (hidari-gamae/hidari-yose) Left Aligned
 センタリング (sentaringu) Centered
 中央寄せ (chūō-yose) Centered
 右構え/右寄せ (migi-gamae/migi-yose) Right Aligned
 両構え (ryō-gamae) Justified Text
 均等配置 (kintō haichi) Justify
 インデント (indento) Indent
 左右インデント (sayū indento) Left and Right Indent

Windows

ウインドウ (uindō) Window(s)
 並べて表示 (narabete hyōji) Tile Display
 タイル表示 (tairu hyōji) Tile Display
 重ねて表示 (kasanete hyōji) Cascade Display
 カスケード表示 (kasukēdo hyōji) Cascade Display
 アイコンの整列 (aikon no seiretsu) Arrange Icons/Clean Up Window
 アイコンの再配置 (aikon no saihachi) Arrange Icons/Clean up Window

Options

オプション (opushon) Options
 元のサイズに戻す (moto no saizu ni modosu) Restore (Size)
 移動 (idō) Move
 サイズ変更 (saizu henkō) Size/Resize
 アイコン化 (aikon-ka) Minimize/Iconize
 最大表示 (saidai hyōji) Maximize
 閉じる (tojiru) Close
 アプリケーションの切り替え (apurikēshon no kirikae) Switch Application To...
 登録内容の変更 (tōroku naiyō no henkō) Change Item Properties
 ファイル名を指定して実行 (fairu-meit o shitei shite jikkō) Run File
 登録とグループの作成 (tōroku to gurūpu no sakusei) New Group or Item

(continued on page 62)

図説現代用語便覧

Zusetsu Gendai Yōgo Binran

A Visual Glossary of Modern Terms



© Deluxe Company, All rights reserved.
 First published in Japan in 1993 by Futabasha, Tokyo.
 English translation rights arranged through Futabasha.

1

Man: ゼひ 結婚 してほしい。見てのとおり、私は 3高 です。
 Zehi kekkon shite hoshii. Mite no tōri, watashi wa sankō desu.
 by all means marriage want you to do as you can see I/me as-for three highs am

"I want you to please marry me. As you can see, I am (a man of) the three highs." (PL2; PL3)

Woman: キヤー、する、する... とか言って。

Kyā, suru, suru... to ka itte.
 (squeal) will do will do (quote)

"Aaaa! I will! I will... she says (audaciously)." (PL2)

- *kekkon* = "marriage" and *kekkon shite* is the *-te* form of *kekkon suru* ("get married"). *Hoshii* after a *-te* form means the speaker wants the action to take place; here *kekkon shite hoshii* implies "I want you to get married to me."
- *mite* is the *-te* form of *miru* ("look at/see"), and ... *no tōri* makes an expression meaning "exactly as . . .," so *mite no tōri* is "as (you/anyone) see(s)" → "as you/anyone can see."
- *sankō* is literally "the three highs," referring to the traits Japanese women are said to seek most in a prospective mate: physical height, high academic background (i.e., graduate of top-ranked university), and high income.
- . . . *to ka itte* tacked on after a statement implies the statement is not true or the speaker is not serious about it. The phrase is frequently used when the speaker thinks he/she may have spoken too forwardly/daringly, and wants to defuse any negative impression this may have created. It parallels to a degree the way some English speakers have of jokingly providing quotative commentary for their own statements.

2

Man: ただ、ひとつ 条件 が...
 Tada, hitotsu jōken ga...
 but/except one condition (subj.)

"But I have one condition . . ." (PL2)

Woman: 同居 は いや よっ!
 Dōkyō wa iya yo!
 living together as-for disagreeable/I refuse (emph.)

"I refuse to live with your parents!" (PL2)

- *aru* ("[I] have") is implied at the end of his sentence.
- *dōkyō* is a noun referring to "living together," and *iya* is literally "unpleasant/disagreeable." *iya* as an exclamation or in the simple sentence *iya da/desu* often means "No!/I won't/I refuse." She's not saying she doesn't want to live with her husband even after they get married, but rather that she doesn't want to move in/live with his parents. A son, most typically the eldest, is traditionally expected to remain in the ancestral home and take care of his parents in their old age.
- in informal situations, the emphatic particle *yo* by itself can function as *desu ya* ("is/are/will be" + emph.), especially in female speech: *iya yo* = *iya desu yo*.

3

Man: いや、そう じゃなくて...
 Iya, sō ja nakute...
 no that way it is not
 "No, it's not that . . ." (PL2)

- another use of *iya* is for "no."

Woman: 子供 は 当分 いらないし、新居 は 23区内 の 白い マンション じゃなきゃイヤ!!
 Kodomo wa tōbun iranai shi, shinkyo wa nijūsanku-nai no shiroi manshon ja nakya iya!!
 children as-for for now not need and new home as-for the 23 wards within (=) white apartment/condo has to be
"I don't want any children for a while, and our new home has to be a white condominium within the 23-ward area (of Tokyo)." (PL2)

週に一度は ふたり で 外食したいし、あなたが 浮気 したら 私も する わ。
 Shū ni ichido wa futari de gaishoku shitai shi, anata ga uwaki shitara watashi mo suru wa.
 week per one time as-for 2 people/couple as want to eat out and you (subj.) affair if do/have I/me also will do/have (fem.)
"I want us to go out to eat (as a couple) at least once a week, and if you have an affair, I'll have one, too." (PL2)

それから、えーと...
 Sorekara, ē to...
 and/and then let's see

"And let's see, what else . . ." (PL2)

- *tōbun* refers to an indefinite period of time: "a while/quite a while."
- *nijūsanku* refers to the 23 wards of Tokyo City proper. She means she does not want to live in a more distant suburb in the larger Tokyo Prefecture or a neighboring prefecture.

- *manshon*, from English "mansion," refers to a high-class apartment house or condominium in Japanese.
- *ja nakya* is a contraction of *ja nakute wa* (or *de wa nakute wa*), meaning "if it is not"; . . . *ja nakya iya* is literally "it's disagreeable/unacceptable if it is not . . ." → "it has to be . . ."
- the particle *wa* after a number/quantity often has the emphatic meaning of "at least."
- *gaishoku* is a noun for "eating out," and *shitai* is the "want to" form of *suru* ("do"): *gaishoku shitai* = "want to eat out."
- *uwaki shitara* is a conditional "if/when" form of *uwaki (o) suru* ("have an affair").

4

Man: 亭主 関白 に したい んだ。
 Teishu kanpaku ni shitai n da.
 husband regent/rule to want to make it (explan.)
"I get to wear the pants in the family." (PL2)

- *teishu*, lit. "master of the establishment," is an informal word for "husband," and *kanpaku* refers to the Emperor's regent/chief advisor, who in many periods of Japanese history was the true locus of power at the imperial court. *Teishu kanpaku* refers to a husband who actively exercises his authority in the family instead of simply letting his wife take charge of domestic matters. 婦天下 *kakā denka* ("mother's reign") is the opposing term, for when the wife "wears the pants" in the family.

Woman: えっ? ま、まあ、それくらい は...
 E? Ma, mā, sore kurai wa...
 hnh?/what? we- well that about/only as-for
"Huh? We- well, if that's all . . ." (PL2)

Arrow: よく わからない。
 Yoku wakaranai.
 well/clearly/really not understand
"Doesn't really understand." (PL2)

- . . . *ni shitai* is the "want to" form of . . . *ni suru* ("make it . . .").
- *kurai* literally means "about/approximately," but it can be used to downplay what comes before it: *sore kurai* = "only/merely that" → "if it's only that/if that's all."

(continued from page 60)

アイコンの自動整列 (aikon no jidō seiretsu) Auto Arrange
 未使用時にアイコン化 (mishiyō-ji ni aikon-ka) Minimize On Use
 終了時の状態を保存 (shūryō-ji no jōtai o hozon) Save Settings On Close

Help

ヘルプ (herupu) Help

目次 (mokuji) Contents

キーワードで検索 (kiiwādo de kensaku) Search For Help On...

ヘルプの使い方 (herupu no tsukai-kata) How To Use Help

バージョン情報 (bājon jōhō) Version Information

Warnings and Error Messages

エラー：メモリ不足 (Erā: memori busoku) Error: Out of memory.

この文書は変更されています。現在の変更内容を保存しますか？ (Kono bunsho wa henkō sarete-imasu. Genzai no henkō naiyō o hozon shimasu ka.) This file has been changed. Save Changes?

このファイルはすでに存在します。上書きしますか？ (Kono fairu wa sude ni sonzai shimasu. Uwagaki shimasu ka?) This file already exists. Overwrite? (an answer of YES [はい] would erase the existing file)

0では割り算できません。 (Zero de wa warizan dekimasen.) Cannot divide by zero.

デバイスドライバが組み込まれていません。コントロールパネルの[ドライバ]コマンドを撰んで、組み込んでください。 (Debaisu doraiba ga kumikomarete-imasen. Kontorōru paneru no [doraiba] komando o erande, kumikonde kudasai.) Device Driver is not loaded. Please load it by selecting it with the Control Panel's [Driver's] command.

Microsoft Windows ディスク#_____または更新された_____ファイルがあるフロッピーディスクを挿入してください。

(Microsoft Windows disuku #_____ mata wa kōshin sareta _____ fairu ga aru fuoppū disuku o sōnyū shite kudasai.)

Please insert Microsoft Windows disk #_____ or disk containing _____ file.

システム エラー 読み出せません：ドライブ A。キャンセル/再試行 (Shisutemu erā. Yomi-dasemasen: doraibu A. Kyanseru/saishikō) System Error. Cannot Read from Drive A. Cancel/Retry.

ファイル_____が見つかりません。パスおよびファイル名を確認してください。

(Fairu _____ ga mitsukarimasen. Pasu oyobi fairu-me o kakunin shite kudasai.) Cannot find file _____. Please check filename and path.

選択されたファイルは無効な <program name> ファイル。新しいファイルを作成するか、拡張子が_____のファイルを開いてください。 (Sentaku sareta fairu wa mukō-na <program name> fairu. Atarashii fairu o sakusei suru ka, kakuchōryō ga _____ no fairu o hiraite kudasai.) The selected file is not a <program name> file. Create a new file or open a file with a _____ extension.

Douglas Horn is a free-lance writer and computer consultant living in Seattle, Washington.

図説現代用語便覧*Zusetsu Gendai Yōgo Binran***A Visual Glossary of Modern Terms**

© Deluxe Company. All rights reserved.
 First published in Japan in 1993 by Futabasha, Tokyo.
 English translation rights arranged through Futabasha.

1

Man: ね、指 サイズ は いくつ?
Ne, yubi saizu wa ikutsu?
 say/look, finger size as-for how many/what number
 “Say, what’s your finger (ring) size?” (PL2)

Woman: えっ?! 11号 よ。
E?! Jūichigō yo.
 what?/huh? No. 11 (emph.)
 “Huh? (Oh, it’s) 11.” (PL2)

- the word for ring is *yubiwa*, so it would be possible to be more specific and ask *Yubiwa no saizu wa ikutsu?*, (“What’s your ring size?”), but it’s more conventional to just ask about a person’s *yubi saizu*.

- *ne* or *nē* at the beginning of a sentence is used to get the listener’s attention, like “say/hey/look here.”
- *ikutsu* = “how many/what number” (cf. *ikura* = “how many/how much.”)
- *-gō* comes after numbers to give the meaning “No. x.”
- in informal situations, the emphatic particle *yo* by itself can function as *desu yo* (“is/are/will be” + emph.), especially in female speech.

2

Man: 今度 会う とき キミ に 受け取ってほしい プレゼント が ある んだ。
Kondo au toki kimi ni uketotte hoshii purezento ga aru nda.
 next time meet time you to/by want [you] to accept present (subj.) exists/have (explan.)
 “There’s a present I want you to accept the next time we meet.”
 “There’s something I want to give you the next time I see you.” (PL2)

Woman: まあ、うれしい わ、イクオさん。
Mā, ureshii wa, Ikuo-san.
 (interj.) happy/pleased (fem.) (name-hon.)
 “Oh, I’m so happy, Ikuo.” (PL2)

- *kondo au* is a complete thought/sentence (“[we] meet next time”) modifying *toki* (“time”), so *kondo au toki* is literally “the time when we meet next time” → “next time I see you.”
- *uketotte* is the *-te* form of *uketoru* (“receive/accept”), and *hoshii* after the *-te* form of a verb means “(I) want you/someone to (do the action).”
- *kondo au toki kimi ni uketotte hoshii* is a complete sentence (“I want you to accept [it] the next time we meet”) modifying *purezento* (from English “present”).
- *mā* is commonly used as an interjection of surprise by women. Though both men and women can use *mā* as a “softener” or “verbal warm-up/pause,” men sound effeminate when they use the word to express surprise.

3

Woman: お星さま、彼 が ようやく 私 と の 結婚 を 決意してくれました。
Ohoshi-sama, kare ga yōyaku watashi to no kekkon o ketsui shite kuremashita.
 (hon.)-stars-(hon.) he/boyfriend (subj.) finally I/me with of marriage (obj.) has decided for me
 “Oh, (wonderful) stars, my boyfriend has finally made up his mind to marry me.” (PL3)

- *kare* is a pronoun for “he/him,” but it’s also used colloquially as a common noun meaning “boyfriend.”
- *ketsui shite* is the *-te* form of *ketsui suru*, meaning “decide/make up one’s mind,” and *kuremashita* is the PL3 past form of *kureru* (“give [to me]”). *Kureru* after a *-te* form implies that an action done by someone else benefits/fulfills the wish of the speaker or subject.

4

Man: 指 は 11号 だった よ ね。はい、プレゼントの マイボーラル。
Yubi wa jūichigō datta yo ne. Hai, purezento no mai bōru.
 finger(s) as-for No. 11 was (emph.)(colloq.) here present (=) my-ball/personal ball
 “Your finger/ring (size) was No. 11, right? Here. Your present, which is a personal bowling ball.”
 “Your size was 11, right? Here. I got you your own personal bowling ball.” (PL2)

いっしょに ボーリング しよう よ。
Issho ni bōringu shiyō yo.
 together bowling let’s do (emph.)
 “Let’s bowl together.” (PL2)

Sound FX: しく しく
Shiku shiku
 (effect of soft sobbing)

Man: そんなに うれしい のかい?
Sonna-ni ureshii no kai?
 that much happy/pleased (explan.-?)
 “Does it make you that happy?” (PL2)

- *datta* is the past form of *da*, the plain/abrupt equivalent of *desu* (“is/are”).
- *hai* is often used the way English speakers say “Here/Here you go/There you are” when handing/giving something to another person, or when performing a service for them.
- *mai*, a katakana rendering of English “my,” is frequently set before another imported word to indicate a private/personally owned possession, so *mai bōru* is “my ball” → “a personal ball.” Cf. *mai hōmu* = “an owner occupied home,” and *mai kā* = “a privately owned car.” The *mai* part stays the same even when referring to someone else’s personal possession: it’s a ball for his girlfriend, but he still calls it a *mai bōru* (“my ball”).
- *bōringu* is the katakana rendering of English “bowling,” and *bōringu shiyō* is the volitional (“let’s”) form of the verb *bōringu suru* (“to bowl”).
- *kai* is a colloquial *ka*, for questions, but with a softer, friendlier tone.

A Visual Glossary of Modern Terms



1



2



3



4

Man: ねえ、結婚しない?
Nē, kekkon shinai?
say/look, marriage (why) not do?
“Say, why don’t we get married?” (PL2)

Woman: よしてよ。私は...
Yoshite yo. Watashi wa...
(please) quit/stop (emph.) I/me as-for
“Oh, stop that. I’m...” (PL2)

- *shinai* is the negative form of *suru* (“do”). Negative questions are often used when making invitations/suggestions. Depending on context, they correspond to English expressions like “Won’t you (have/come/try/etc.) . . . ?”; “Wouldn’t you like (to) . . . ?”; or “Why not/why don’t you . . . ?” Since he’s asking if she won’t get married with him, it becomes “why don’t we get married?”
- *yoshite* is the *-te* form of *yosu* (“quit/stop/discontinue”).

Woman: 無理めの女よ。
muri-me no onna yo.
impossible/unreasonable (=) woman (emph.)
“...an impossible woman.” (PL2)

Man: それならオレは3高のヤングエグだぜ。
Sore nara ore wa sankō no yan'egu da ze.
that if it is I/me as-for 3 highs (=) young exec am (emph.)
“Well, I’m a young executive with the three highs.” (PL2)

- *muri-me* is from *muri* (“impossible/unreasonable”) and *muri-me no onna* refers to a woman for whom marriage is “impossible” because she’s unreasonably demanding.
- *sankō* is literally “the three highs,” referring to the traits Japanese women are said to seek most in a prospective mate: tall physical height, high academic background (i.e., graduate of top-ranked university), and high income.
- *yan'egu* is an abbreviation of the cumbersome *yanegu eguzekutibu*, from English “young executive.”

Man: だったら赤坂の教会で式を挙げて...
Dattara Akasaka no kyōkai de shiki o agete...
if so/then (place name) in church at ceremony (obj.) hold/have-and
“So we could have the ceremony at a church in Akasaka...”

Woman: ウエディングケーキは手作りにして...
uedingu kēki wa tezukuri ni shite...
wedding cake as-for hand-made make it-and
“...with a made-from-scratch wedding cake, and...”

- *Akasaka* is an upscale part of Tokyo, and although only around 1% of Japanese people are Christians, church weddings are considered fashionable.
- *shiki* here refers to *kekkon shiki* (“wedding ceremony”), and the standard verb for “holding/conducting” a wedding ceremony is *ageru*, here in the *-te* form. The *-te* form leaves his sentence open-ended, and she continues it for him.
- ... *ni shite* is the *-te* form (implying her sentence will continue) of ... *ni suru*, which means “make it . . .” in the sense of making a choice: “we’ll make our wedding cake a made-from-scratch one.”

Woman: 成田離婚ね。
Narita rikon ne.
(airport name) divorce (colloq.)
“... (get) a Narita divorce.” (PL2)

Man: それだっ!
Sore da!
that is/are
“That’s it!” (PL2)

Sound FX: パキッ
Paki!
Snap! (a snap of his fingers)

- there have been apparently been real cases in which couples got divorced as soon as they got back from their honeymoons, giving rise to the term *Narita rikon* (“Narita divorce”) after the name of Tokyo’s international airport.

笑わせるすまん

Warau Sērusuman

by 藤子不二雄 (A)
Fujiko Fujio (A)

Fujiko Fujio is the pen name of a now defunct duo of manga artists who share the credit for a string of hit titles. During their 35 year partnership, Fujimoto Hiroshi and Abiko Motō created such manga masterworks as *ドラえもん* (*Doraemon*, featuring a blue robot cat from the future), *オバケのQ太郎* (*Obake no Q Tarō*, “Q-Tarō the ghost”), and *忍者ハットリくん* (*Ninja Hattori-kun*, “Hattori-kun the Ninja”).

The two artists first drew manga together while still in elementary school, and shortly after high school graduation, they were drawing manga professionally. They gradually achieved success in the world of manga, working together until 1988. They originally worked on stories as a team, but later began to do separate titles, eventually dissolving the partnership because their styles had become separate and distinct. They maintained some of their former identity by adopting the pen names “Fujiko Fujio (A)” (Abiko), and “Fujiko F. Fujio” (Fujimoto). Their individual works have also been quite successful.



© Fujiko Fujio (A)
All rights reserved. First published in Japan in 1969 by Chūō Kōronsha, Tōkyō. English translation rights arranged through Chūō Kōronsha.

Warau Sērusuman (“[The] Laughing Salesman”) first appeared in 1969 and apparently struck some kind of responsive chord with the Japanese public. It was serialized in *Manga Sunday* for a number of years, and is now featured in *Chūō Kōron*, one of Japan’s most respected monthly magazines. An animated version has been popular on TV.

Created by Fujiko Fujio (A), the stories feature a lecherously grinning “salesman” named Moguro Fukuzo who, under the guise of being helpful and sympathetic, sets people up for failure and disappointment. Sometimes he simply grants a person’s wish, with consequences they hadn’t anticipated, but sometimes his tactics seem outright malicious. Either way, the people Moguro “helps” were better off before they met him.

For example, one episode involves a young man who “falls in love” with a woman he sees on the train every morning. The woman always has a mask over her nose and mouth (not unusual in the cold/flu season), but seems to be very attractive. Moguro arranges a meeting on the condition that the man is sure he really loves her. The woman comes to the man’s apartment, and after he says he’s willing to marry her because he can see the beauty of her soul, she takes off her mask — and then her false face. Her real face is hideous due to a botched cosmetic surgery attempt. The man lets out a scream, and Moguro, standing outside, comments that love should be able to compensate for such a small flaw.

(continued on page 68)

1 Salaryman 1:

Rettsu go!
“Let’s go!” (PL2)

Sound FX:

Wai wai

(the general clamor/commotion of a group of people)

- *rettsu go* is the katakana rendering of English “Let’s go.”
- since *wai wai* is in a balloon, it might appear to be a line spoken by one individual, but this is as unlikely as someone saying “clamor, clamor.”



2 “Sound” FX:

Shiin

(effect of silence)

3 FX:

Kaku

(effect of feeling disappointed/let down)

4 Boss:

A! Aoi-kun, shigoto ga nai nara sassa-to kaeritamae yo!

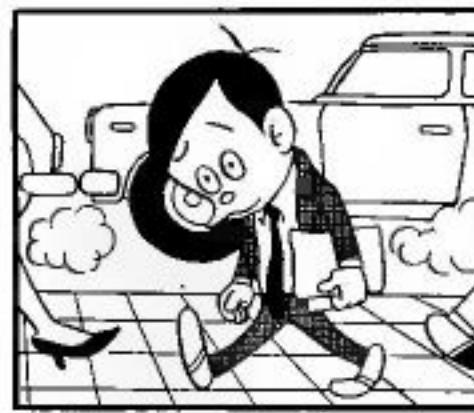
“Oh! Aoi, if you don’t have any work to do, hurry up and go home.” (PL2)

Aoi:

Hai.

“Yes sir.” (PL3)

- *-kun* is a more familiar equivalent of *-san* (“Mr./Ms.”). Bosses/superiors typically address their subordinates using *-kun*.
- *nai* = “not have/exist” and *nara* is a conditional “if,” so *nai nara* = “if (you) don’t have.”
- *sassa-to* = “immediately/quickly/without delay.”
- *kaeri* is from *kaeru* (“go home”), and *-tamae* makes a strong/authoritarian command. *Yo* adds emphasis.



5 Boss:

Muda-na zangyō teate ga fuete komattoru n da kara.

“Because wasteful overtime pay has increased and caused problems.”

“(Because) we’ve been struggling with increases in wasteful overtime costs.” (PL2)

- *muda* = “waste/wastefulness” and *muda-na* = “wasteful.”
- *zangyō* (literally “remaining work”) is the word for “overtime,” and *teate* = “pay/compensation.”
- *fuete* is the *-te* form of *fueru* (“increase”). Here the *-te* form indicates the cause of what follows: the increase is the cause of the difficulties/problems/struggles.
- *komattoru* is a colloquial contraction of *komatte-*oru**, equivalent to *komatte-*iru** (“be in a bind/trouble”) from *komaru* (“get into a bind/difficulties”).
- *n da kara* = “because”; in strict construction, the cause/reason is stated before the result/effect (*zangyō teate ga fuete komattoru n da kara ... sassa-to kaeritamae*), but in informal speech reasons/causes are often tacked on afterwards.

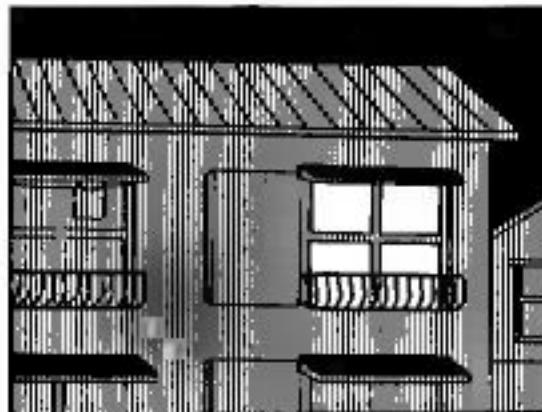


6 Sign:

Shinjuku / Shin-Ōkubo / Yoyogi

(Names of stations on the Yamanote train loop in Tokyo, Shinjuku being the current stop)

© Fujiko-Fujio (A) All rights reserved.
First published in Japan in 1969 by Chūō Kōronsha, Tokyo.
English translation rights arranged through Chūō Kōronsha.

1 **Singer:***Anata hitori ne-*

“You’re alone, aren’t you?”

“You look like you’re alone.” (PL2)

Atashi mo hitori-

“(Well,) I’m also alone.” (PL2)

- *wa*, to mark the topic, has been omitted after *anata* (“you”).
- *hitori*, the counter for “one person,” is also used to mean “unaccompanied/single/alone.” The counter sequence for counting people begins irregularly with *hitori* and *futari*, then becomes regular: *sannin*, *yonin*, *gonin*, etc.
- *ne* by itself often replaces *desu ne* (“is, isn’t it/are, aren’t you?”), especially in feminine speech.
- *atashi* is a variation of *watashi* (“I/me”), used mostly by female speakers.

2 **FX:***Boso boso*

(effect of picking at food unenthusiastically)

- *boso boso* is an FX word meaning “dry and tasteless,” usually describing the nature of the food itself, but here it refers more to how the food *seems* to the depressed Aoi, or to the lack of enthusiasm with which he’s eating.

3 **Aoi:***A, ima goro minna wa . . .*

“Ahh, about now everyone (else) is . . .”

(PL2)

- *ima* = “now,” and *goro* = “about/approximately” when speaking of time (cf. *kurai/gurai* for other approximate numbers/amounts).

4 **Aoi:***Sore ni hikikae boku wa . . .*

“And in contrast to that I’m . . .” (PL2)

- *... ni hikikae(te)* is an expression for “in contrast to . . .,” from *hikikae* (“to change/exchange”).

5 **Aoi:***Amari-ni mo kawaisō!*

“It’s just too pathetic!” (PL2)

- *amari-ni* = “too much/excessively,” and *mo* adds emphasis, so *amari ni mo* = “all too much/just too . . .”
- *kawaisō* = “pitiful/pathetic/wretched”

Sound FX:*Doda**Thud* (effect of collapsing/falling to floor)

(continued from page 65)

In another story, a man desperately wants to play golf at the country club near his home, but can’t afford a membership. Moguro gives him a free “special” membership, good once a month, but tells him that he’s not allowed to invite anyone along with him to play, ever. The man enjoys his golf privileges and the club staff treats him well, but finally he can’t resist inviting his boss for a round. As the two are playing, the club’s bouncers suddenly fail to recognize them as members, and beat them up for sneaking in to play for free.

Most of the stories either feature salarymen, or deal with problems and frustrations that salarymen can identify with. The theme of the series, if there is one, seems to be that people should be satisfied with their present situation, and not try to better their lot.



1

Aoi:

Boku dake ga... boku dake ga...
 "Only I... only I..."
 "Why... why am I..."

2

Aoi:

...dō shite hitoripotchi na no darō?
 "...why am I all alone, I wonder?"
 "...the only one who's left all alone?"
 (PL2)

Maki:

Anata ni hi-karete...
 "To you I was drawn, and..." (PL2)

FX:

Mura mura mura
 (effect of passionate emotion rising up within)

- *dō shite* = *naze* = "why"
- *hitoripotchi/hitoribotchi* is a colloquial word for "all alone" that carries a particular feeling of desolation/being forsaken, typically from being left/rejected by others.
- the question particle *ka* is often omitted when the sentence already contains a question word.
- his sentence continues from the previous panel, and differences in word order between Japanese and English require the parts to be divided somewhat differently to get the same choked up effect in English as in Japanese.
- *hikarete* is the *-te* form of *hikareru* ("be drawn/attracted to"), the passive form of *hiku* ("draw/pull/attract").

3

Aoi:

Aa! Maki-san! / Boku no koibito ni natte-
 "Ahh, Maki. Won't you be my love?"
 (PL2)

Sound FX:*Bita-n***Whomp** (effect of flat objects striking face to face)

- *koibito*, literally "love person," can refer to a "love interest" of either sex: "boyfriend/girlfriend/lover."
- *natte* is the *-te* form of *naru* ("become"), the *-te* form here being used as a request/plea. The particle *ni* marks the result of the "becoming": *X ni naru* = "become X."

4

Sound FX:*Chu!***Smack** (effect of kiss)

5

FX:*Pa!*

(effect of sudden change of image on screen)

6

Sound FX:*Doshi!***Thud** (effect of falling to floor/tatami)

7

Voice:

Gomen kudasai!
 "Hello!" (PL3)

"Sound" FX:*Doki***Ka-thump** (effect of heart skipping a beat from being startled/frightened)

- *gomen kudasai* (lit. "please pardon") was traditionally used to get a home occupant's or shopkeeper's attention when arriving/entering. The advent of doorbells and constantly monitored shops have reduced the occasions for using this phrase, but it's still heard.



1 Visitor:

Watashi wa kō iu mono desu.

"I am this kind of person."

"Here's my card." (PL3)

Card:

Kokoro no suki... o-ume shimasu

I fill the emptiness in people's hearts (PL4)

Moguro Fukuzō

Moguro Fukuzō (name)

- *sukima* refers to a “crack/opening” in a fence/wall/window/etc. Using the word with *kokoro* (“heart”) is figurative. The particle *o*, to mark *sukima* as the object of the verb, has been omitted.

- *o-ume shimasu* is a PL4 form of *umeru* (“fill in”).

- *Moguro* is written with kanji meaning “mourning” and “black,” while the kanji for *Fukuzō* mean “happiness” and “make/create.”

2 Aoi:

Na-nan desu ka — kokoro no suki... o umeru to wa?

“What do you mean — you fill the emptiness in people's hearts?” (PL3)

Moguro:

Mā, kantan-ni ieba tomodachi-ya desu.

“Well, to put it simply, I'm a 'friend agent'.” (PL3)

- *kantan-ni* (“simply”) is an adverb modifying *ieba*, a conditional “if” form of *iu* (“say”).

- *-ya* is added to the names of various commodities to indicate a shop/tradesman dealing in that commodity. Though *tomodachi-ya* (“friend maker/agent/merchant”) is not a normal occupation, the meaning is immediately obvious.

3 Moguro:

Takai biru ga don-don tatsu no ni hirei shite, kodoku na hitobito mo don-don fuete-orimasu.

“In direct proportion to the tall buildings going up in rapid succession, the number of lonely people is also rising rapidly.” (PL3)

- *don-don* means to proceed or do “rapidly/more and more/lots and lots.”

- *no* turns what precedes it into a noun, and *ni* marks it as the object of *hirei shite*, the -te form of *hirei suru* (“be proportional to”)

- *fuete-orimasu* is equivalent to *fuete-imasu* (“is increasing/has increased”), from *fueru* (“increase”).

4 Moguro:

Kodoku-na rōjin, kodoku-na josei, kodoku-na seinen, soshite kodoku-na shōnen made mo.

“Lonely old folks, lonely women, lonely young men, and even lonely boys (are increasing).” (PL2)

5 Moguro:

Watashi no shigoto wa kō itta sabishii-hito-tachi ni yume to kibō o ataeru suteki-na o-tomodachi o shōkoi suru koto na no desu.

“My work is to introduce these kinds of lonely people to wonderful friends who can give them dreams and hopes.” (PL3)

- *kō itta* = *kono yō-na* = “this kind of”; *kō itta sabishii hito-tachi ni yume to kibō o ataeru* is a complete thought/sentence modifying *o-tomodachi* (“friend”).



6 Moguro:

Tatoeba anata ni wa...

“For example, for you, . . .”

7 Moguro:

yappari wakai josei no o-tomodachi ga ii deshō na.

“I would expect a young woman friend might be best.” (PL3)

- *yappari* is a colloquial *yahuri*, “after all/as one would expect.”
- *no* between two nouns makes the first into a modifier for the second. In this case it is like “who is”: *wakai josei no o-tomodachi* = “a friend who is a young woman.”
- ... *ga ii* is used to express one's choice/preference/selection.

8 Moguro:

Konna hito nanka dō deshō?

“How about someone like this?” (PL3)

- *konna* is another, less formal equivalent of *kono yō-na*, “this kind of.”
- *nanka* is a colloquial *nado* (“something/someone like”).
- *dō* = “how” and *dō deshō* = “how might it be?”; the question particle *ka* has been omitted.

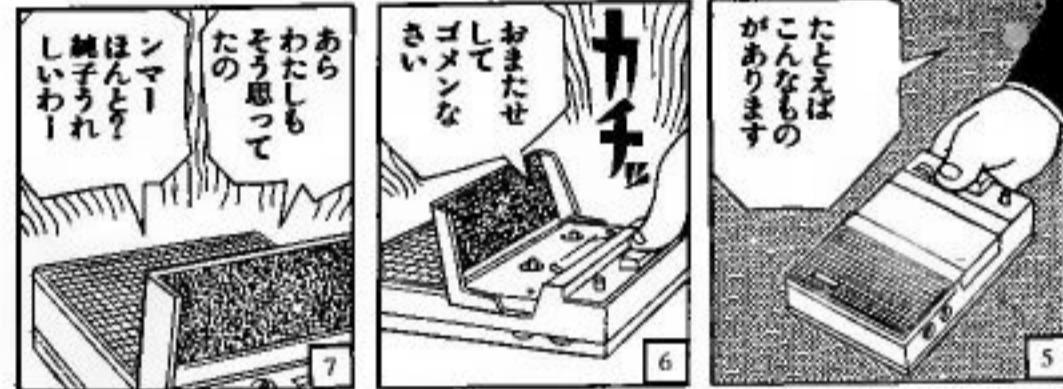
1 Sound FX:

*Doki***Ka-thump** (effect of heart skipping a beat in excitement)2 **Moguro:***Shiroki Junko-san, hatachi. Jitsu-ni seiso-na musume-san desu.***“Miss Junko Shiroki, age 20. She’s a truly neat and tidy young lady.”** (PL3)3 **Aoi:***Ma-maru de o-miai suru mitai desu ne.***“I-it’s just like doing an o-miai, isn’t it?”** (PL3)

- *maru-de* emphasizes forms like *mitai* (*da/desu*) or *yō* (*da/desu*), which mean “is like.” The emphatic meaning can range from “exactly like” to “much/almost/practically like.”
- *o-miai* (*o-* is honorific) refers to a formal meeting between the prospective bride and groom in an arranged marriage. The first step leading to such a meeting is an exchange of photographs.

4 **Moguro:***O-miai? Naruhodo. Demo watashi wa tada go-shōkai suru dake de, ato wa honnin-tachi no jiyū ishi o sonchō shimasu.***“An o-miai? Aha, I see what you mean. But all I do is introduce the parties, and after that I respect their personal wishes.”** (PL3)

- *naruhodo* expresses one’s understanding of what one has heard/observed/experienced: “aha/I see/indeed/really” → “I see what you mean.”
- *jiyū ishi* = “free will” → “personal wishes.”
- *sonchō shimasu* = *sonchō suru* = “to respect/abide by.”

5 **Moguro:***Sore dake ni futari o awaseru mae ni wa o-tagai jūbun shinchō ni kentō shite moraimasu.***“And because of that, we ask the two to consider very thoroughly and carefully before we actually have them meet.”** (PL3)6 **Moguro:***Tatoeba konna mono ga arimasu.***“For example, I have this kind of thing.”** (PL3)

7 Sound FX:

*Kachi!***Click** (sound of pushing “play” button)8 **Junko:** (on tape)*O-matase shite gomen nasai.***“I’m sorry to have kept you waiting.”** (PL3)

- *gomen nasai* is one of the most common ways to express an apology (cf. *gomen kudasai*, above).

9 **Junko:** (on tape)*Ara, watashi mo sō omotte-ta no.***“Oh, that’s exactly what I was thinking.”** (PL2)10 **Nmā, honto? Junko ureshii wa!****“Oh, my, really? That makes me so happy!”** (PL2)

- girls and young women often refer to themselves by name.

11 **Moguro:***Kono tēpu ni wa tekitō na ma o oite kanojo no*

koe ga irete-arimasu.
“Her voice has been recorded on this tape with appropriate blank spaces left in between.” (PL3)

12 **Junko:** (on tape)*Onegai! Kikasete, anata no koto o.***“Please, tell me about yourself.”** (PL2)

- *irete* is the *-te* form of *ireru* (“put into,” or, when speaking of tapes, “record”). *Aru* (“exists” for inanimate things) after the *-te* form of a verb means the action has been done and the result continues to exist/is in place.
- *onegai* is from *negai*, “request,” and is often used as an equivalent of “please” (the honorific *o-* is required for this use). *Kikasete* is the *-te* form of *kikaseru*, the causative (“make/let”) form of *kiku* (“hear”); since the *-te* form makes an informal request, *kikasete* = “(please) let me hear.” Normal order would be *Anata no koto o kikasete*: “let me hear about you” → “tell me about yourself.”

13 **Moguro:***Anata wa kanojo to kore de kaiwa o shite, kanojo to kimochi ga au ka dō ka o tashikameru no desu.***“You are to carry on a conversation with her using this, to see whether or not your feelings match.”** (PL3)



7 Salaryman 1:

Hē, masako aitsu okujō de aibiki shite n ja nai darō na.

“Hmm, you don’t suppose the guy’s having a secret rendezvous up on the roof, do you?” (PL2)

Salaryman 2:

He he he. Sonna baka-na. Aitsu ni kagitte . . .

“Ha ha ha, are you crazy? Him, of all people . . .” (PL2)

- *aitsu* comes from *ano yatsu* (“that guy/person”), a rather rough way of referring to someone.
- *aibiki* = “assumption,” and *shite n* is a contraction of *shite-iru* (“is doing/having,”) from *suru* (“do”) plus explanatory *no*.
- *baka-na* = “idiotic/foolish/crazy”; *sonna baka-na* = “That’s crazy/impossible!”
- *kagitte* is from *kagiru* (“limit to”); *aitsu ni kagitte* literally implies “if you limit it to him, (it’s unthinkable)” → “he, of all people, would never do such a thing.”

8 Salaryman 1:

Tonikaku yōsu o mi ni itte yarō.

“In any case, let’s go have a look.” (PL2)

1 Moguro:

Toriaezu kono shashin to koe de shiken-teki ni tsukiatte mite kudasai.

“For starters, with this picture and voice, please try experimentally spending time with her.”

“For starters, try spending some time with her using this picture and recording of her voice.” (PL3)

- *tsukiatte* is the *-te* form of *tsukiau*, seen above with the meaning “come/go along [for mahjong]”; here it means “socialize/keep company with.”

2 Moguro:

Moshi ki ni iranakereba ikura de mo mata betsuna tomodachi o shōkai shite agemasu kara.

“If you don’t like her, I’ll introduce you to other friends, however many it may take.” (PL3)

Aoi:

A-ano- . . .

“U- umm . . .”

- *ki ni iranakereba* is a negative conditional (“if not”) form of *ki ni iku* (“be pleased with/like”).
- *ikura* = “how much” and *ikura de mo* = “however much/as much as desired.”

3 Aoi:

Ittai shōkai-ryō wa ikura na n desu ka?

“Just how much is the charge for an introduction?” (PL3)

- *ittai* is an emphaser for question words, often translated “(What) in the world?/(Where) the blazes?/(How) on earth?/etc.” Such a translation seems a bit excessive in this case, but the word does give a feeling of urgency.

4 Moguro:

Tomodachi-ya to itte mo watashi wa kore de mōkeru tsumori wa arimasen.

“Even if I call myself a ‘friend agent,’ my intention isn’t to make money at it.” (PL3)

Moguro:

Mā, shakai hāshi-teki-na shumi na no desu kara o-kane wa issen mo irimasen yo.

“It’s really just an avocation of mine that I do as a kind of service to society, so I don’t ask for a single penny.” (PL3)

- *sen*, 1/100th of a yen, used to be a unit of common coinage, and the word entered many idiomatic expressions that continue to be used even after *sen* has become relevant only in currency exchange rates and stock prices.

3 Keiko:

Chotto, chotto.

“Listen to this, listen to this.” (PL2)

Salaryman 1:

Nan da?

“What?” (PL2)

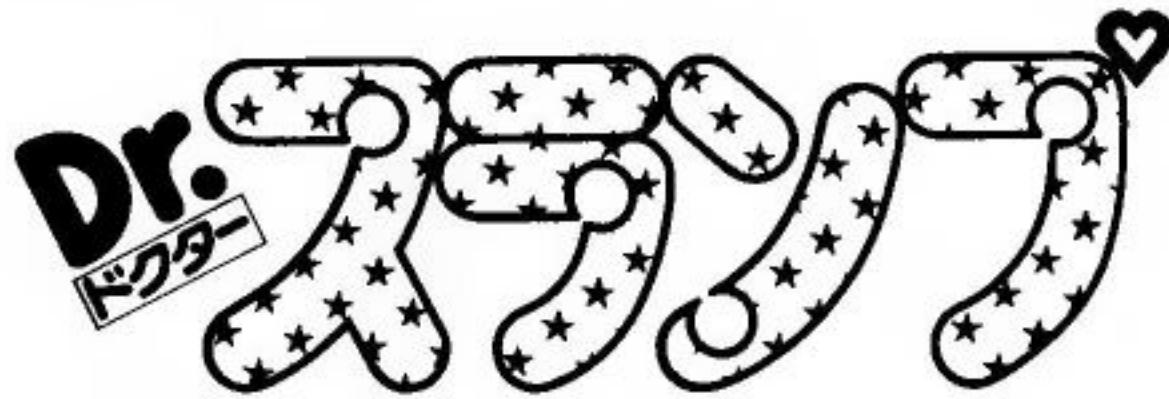
- *chotto*, literally “a little,” is also used as an interjection for getting others’ attention, like “say/hey/listen here.”

6 Keiko:

Ima Aoi-kun ga nanka sowa-sowa shite kossori okujō e agatte itta wa yo.

“Just now Aoi was sneaking up to the roof looking nervous and excited.” (PL2)

To be continued . . .



Dr. Slump

Part II



Set in the remote countryside area of *Pengin Mura* ("Penguin Village"), this manga is the story of genius inventor Norimaki Senbei, nicknamed Dr. Slump, and Arale, the android that he creates in the form of a 13-year-old girl. (Written アラレ in Japanese, her name would normally be romanized as *Arare*, but Toriyama has chosen the English spelling *Arale*.) In the first episode, we met Slump just as he was finishing work on Arale. She seems to be functional, but there are a few bugs to work out.



Next, Dr. Slump has Arale wait at home while he goes out to buy her some clothes. After buying pants and a shirt, he still needs to buy her underwear. To avoid being regarded as a pervert, Dr. Slump buys himself a wig and a dress so he can buy Arale's underwear as a woman, and not arouse suspicion. He does not succeed.



Dressed in her newly acquired but somewhat boyish clothes, Arale is now ready to accompany Slump on a jaunt into the outside world. If no one notices that she is an android, Slump will know that his creation is a success. As this episode opens, they are heading out to a nearby coffee shop.



Dr. Slump © Toriyama Akira, All rights reserved. First published in Japan in 1980 by Shueisha, Tokyo. English translation rights arranged through Shueisha.



1

Dr. Slump: よっしゃ、外へいってみよ。外...
 Yossha, soto e itte miyo. soto...
 okay/all right outside to let's try going outside
“All right then, let's try going out. Out...” (PL2)

Girl: オッス!
 Ossu!
“Okay!” (PL2)

- *yossha* is a variation of *yoshi*, an exclamatory/interjectory form of the adjective *ii/yoi* ("good/fine"). It's often used to show that one is ready to begin an action ("okay/all right, I'm gonna do it/let's do it").
- *itte* is the *-te* form of *iku* ("go"), and *miyo* is a shortened *miyō*, the volitional ("let's/I shall") form of *miru*, which after a *-te* form means either "try/attempt (the action indicated)" or "do (the action) and see what results."
- *ossu* is usually a very informal, masculine greeting for "Mornin'/Hi/Hey," but here it's clearly intended more as an interjection showing readiness/eagerness.

2

Dr. Slump: ほかの連中がおまえをみてロボットだと気づかんようなら大成功だ!
 Hoka no renchū ga omae o mite robotto da to kizukan yō nara dai-seikō da!
 other people (subj.) you (obj.) see-and robot is/are (quote) not notice if appears that great success is
“If it appears that the others look at you and don't notice you're a robot, then you're a great success.”

“If other people look at you and don't realize you're a robot, I've really succeeded.” (PL2)

- *hoka* = "other," and *no* allows it to modify a noun.
- *renchū* is an informal word for referring to a group of people: "bunch/crew." Here it essentially refers to anyone Dr. Slump knows.
- *omae* is an informal/abrupt word for "you" used mostly by males with their peers or subordinates.
- *kizukan* is a contraction of *kizukanai* (or *ki ga tsukanai*) meaning "not realize/notice." The preceding "quotative" *to* marks the complete thought/sentence *robotto da* ("[you] are a robot") as the "content" of "not realize/notice" — i.e., as the thing/fact that is not realized/noticed.
- *yō* = "if it seems/appears (that)" and *nara* is a conditional "if," so *yō nara* = "if it appears that . . ."
- when written 大, *dai-* is a prefix for kanji compounds meaning "great/large."

3

Dr. Slump: こ、こらっ! やめん かつ!
 Ko-kora! Yamenen kaf!
 (interj.) not quit ?
“H- hey! Will you not quit?” → “Hey! Quit that!” (PL2)

Sound FX: ポーン ポーン
 Pōn pōn
 (effect of tossing something in the air)

- *kora* is an interjection for scolding, and is spoken like a sharp "Hey!/Halt!" to quickly get the offender's attention.
- *yamen* is a contraction of *yamenai*, the negative form of *yameru* ("quit/stop"). *Yamenai ko* is literally the question, "Will you not quit?" but idiomatically makes a strong command, "Quit it!"

5

Dr. Slump: んちや。
 Ncha.
 hi/hello
“Lo!” (PL2)

- *ncha* is an extreme contraction of *konnichi wa*, the standard daytime (mostly afternoon) greeting for "hello."

6

Waitress: あら、ドクター スカンク。
 Ara, Dokutā Sukanku.
 (interj.) doctor skunk
“Oh, (it's) Dr. Skunk!” (PL2)

Dr. Slump: だれがスカンクだ!
 Dare ga sukanaku da!
 who (subj.) skunk is
“Who's a skunk?” → “Who're you calling skunk!” (PL2)



7

Girl: んちや。
Ncha. “Lo” (PL2)

Waitress: あら?
Ara? “Oh!” (PL2)

8

Waitress: センベエさん の こども?
Senbē-san no kodomo?
(name-hon.) 's child
“Your daughter?” (PL2)

Dr. Slump: アホ か?! オレは まだ 28 だぞ。え...と、妹 だ、妹!
Aha ka? Ore wa mada nijūhachi da zo. E...to, imōto da, imōto.
idiot/crazy ? I/me as-for still 28 am (emph.) uhh/let's see younger sister is younger sister
“Are you crazy? I'm still 28. Uhh, she's my baby sister. My baby sister!” (PL2)

- since the waitress is addressing him directly when she says *Senbē-san no*, it's actually like saying "your" in English. As we saw in the last installment, Dr. Slump's "real" name is *Norimaki Senbē*, which sounds like "nori (seaweed)-wrapped rice cracker" — though it's written with kanji that make it look like a more ordinary name.
- e to*, or more typically *ē to*, is a pause/hesitation word like "Uhh/well/let's see."

9

Waitress: へえ、ぜんぜん にてない じゃないの。 よかった わ ねえ、ホントに。
He, zenzen nite-nai ja nai no. Yokatta wa nē, honto ni.
(interj.) [not] at all don't look alike isn't it the case that was good/lucky (fem.) (colloq.) really/truly
“Ohh? (But) you don't look like him at all. Weren't you lucky! Really!” (PL2)

- zenzen* followed by a negative means "not at all."
- nite-nai* is a contraction of *nite-inai*, negative of *nite-iru* ("resembles/looks like").
- ja nai no* literally asks a negative question, "isn't it the case that . . . ?" but it's a purely rhetorical one.
- yokatta* is the plain/abrupt past form of *ii/yo!* ("good/fine"). It's often used idiomatically to mean "good" in the sense of "lucky."
- honto* (or *hontō*) = "truth" and *honto ni* is its adverb form, "truly/really." Her syntax is inverted; *honto ni* modifies *yokatta*.

10

Waitress: 名前 なん て い う の?
Namae nan te iu no?
name what (quote) say (explan.)
“What's your name?” (PL2)

• *nan* is a colloquial contraction of *nani* ("what"), and *te* is a colloquial version of quotative *to*. The phrase *nan te/to iu* means "called what," so, with the explanatory *no* at the end, the full sentence could be literally translated as "As for your name, it's that it is called what?" → "What's your name?"

11

Girl: なん て 名前?
Nan te namae?
what (quote) name
“What's my name?” (PL2)

Dr. Slump: え? あ! な、名前 ね。 ん...と、アラレ! そ、そ。 則巻 アラレ じゃないか!
E? A! Na-namae ne. N...to, Arare! So-so. Norimaki Arare ja nai ka!
huh? oh name is it? umm Arale th-that's right Norimaki Arale is, isn't it
“Huh? Oh, right, your name. Umm, (it's) Arale! R-right. It's Norimaki Arale, of course.” (PL2)

- here, *nan te* is short for *nan te iu*, which makes a complete thought/sentence ("[It's] called what?") modifying *namae* ("name"). • *n to* is like *e to*, the pause/hesitation word seen above.
- rice crackers that are small and roughly cylindrical in shape (instead of broad and flat like *senbei*) are called *arare*, so the name he gives for his robot parallels his own name and sounds like "nori-wrapped rice cracker bits." The normal Romanization of *アラレ* is *arare*, but this manga artist has chosen to spell his character's name *Arale* (see final page), so we use that spelling for her name in the word for word and final translations.
- ja nai ka* asks a rhetorical question, which in this case actually serves as a strong assertion — "isn't it so? Of course it is!/You know very well it is!" He wants to make it look like she's just kidding around.

12

Arale: だ そ う で す。
Da sō desu.
is (hearsay) is
“So he says.” (PL3)

• . . . *sō da/desu* is used to report/relay what someone else has said. Here, the *da* ("is") refers back to the name Dr. Slump gave, so she doesn't have to actually repeat the name.

Waitress: ふう...ん。兄だい そろって ジョーダンみたいな 名前 ね。
Fū-n. Kyōdai sorotte jōdan mitai-na namae ne.
(interj.) siblings together joke-like names (colloq.)
“Hmm. Both of you have names that sound like jokes.” (PL2)

- *fū* is an interjection showing interest.
- *sorotte* is from *sorou* ("come together/be in a set").
- *mitai-na* after a noun makes an adjective, ". . . -like."
- *hōttoke* is a contraction of *hōtto oke*, command form of *hōtto oku*, "leave alone/leave be."

Dr. Slump: ほ と け!
Hottoke!
leave alone
“Leave us alone!” (PL2)



13

Dr. Slump: ボクちゃん コーヒー。
 Boku-chan kōhī.
 I/me-(dinin.) coffee
"I'll have coffee." (PL2)

Waitress: アラレちゃん は なに のみたい?
 Arare-chan wa nani nomitai?
 (name-dimin.) as-for what want to drink
"What would you like to drink, Arale?" (PL2)

- *boku* is an informal “I/me” used by males when speaking with close friends and acquaintances. Though the diminutive *-chan* (the children’s equivalent of *-san*, “Mr./Ms.”) can be used by adults among close friends, its effect is humorous when used for oneself.
- *nomitai* is the “want to” form of *nomu* (“drink”). The particle *o*, to mark the direct object of *nomu*, has been omitted after *nani* (“what”).

14

Arale: 機械オイル。
 Kikai oiru.
"Machine oil." (PL2)

Waitress: へ?
 He?
 (interj.)
"Huh?" (PL2)

Sound FX: ガチャン
 Gachan
Crash (effect of stool hitting floor as Dr. Slump falls off his seat in slapstick effect)

15

Dr. Slump: ジュ、ジュース で いい んだ! ジュース で。
 Ju-jūsu de ii nda! Jūsu de.
 ju-juice with is good (explan.) juice with
"Ju- juice is fine. Juice." (PL2)

- *jūsu* is a generic term usually referring to an orange soft drink.
- ... *de ii* (lit. “is good/fine with”) is an expression meaning “... is adequate/acceptable/fine.”

16

Dr. Slump: ふー
 Fu
 (sigh)
"Whew!" (PL2)

Arale: おなか サビない?
 Onaka sabinai?
 stomach won't rust?
"My stomach won't rust?" (PL2)

- *onaka*, essentially meaning “abdomen/belly,” can refer variously to “stomach/intestines/uterus/etc.,” each of which also has a more technical name.

17

Waitress: ねえ、トシ は いくつ なの?
 Ne, toshi wa ikutsu na no?
 hey/say age as-for how many (explan.?)
"Say, how old are you?" (PL2)

Arale: きょう できたてのホヤホヤ。
 Kyō deki-tate no hoyahoya.
 today freshly made
"I was just made fresh today." (PL2)

- *nē* at the beginning of a sentence is used to get the listener’s attention, like “say/hey/look here.”
- in informal conversations it’s quite common to ask a question using just the explanatory *no* or *na no*. It’s especially common among female speakers, but by no means limited to them.
- *deki-* is the stem form of *dekiru* (“be made/completed”), and *-tate* is a suffix meaning “just now done/finished,” so *deki-tate* means “just made.” *Hoya-hoya* is an FX word for food that is “fresh from the oven/steamer” or “fluffy/steaming hot.” *Deki-tate no hoyahoya* has become an idiomatic expression for anything that is “just made.”

Sound FX: ブツ
 Bu!
Brup! (effect of spitting out coffee in panic)

- *nanchatte* comes from *nante itte shimatte*, in which *nante* (a colloquial *nado to*) implies the preceding statement is ridiculous/silly/unbelievable, and *itte shimatte* is the *-te* form of *itte shimau* (*iu*, “say” + *shimau* indicating an unintended/regrettable action). A speaker may tack this expression onto something he has said, as a way of saying he’s not really serious, or a listener may respond with this expression to imply disbelief.
- *-sai* is the counter suffix for years of age.
- *na* is a mostly masculine equivalent of *ne*, used to solicit agreement/confirmation from the listener or a third party.

18

Dr. Slump: は、はは、なんちやって!
 Ha, ha ha, nanchatte!
 (nervous laugh) things like-(quote)
 13歳 だ よ な! 13!
 Jūsansai da yo na! Jūsan.
 13 years is/are (emph.) (colloq.) 13
"Ha, ha ha, Such a kidder! 13. You're 13, right?" (PL2)

- *he* is a mild exclamation of surprise, like “Gee!/How about that!/You don’t say!”
- *mieru* by itself means “can be seen/appears,” and ... *ni mieru* means “looks like . . .” — i.e., the particle *ni* is used to mark what (something/someone) looks like. Inserting *wa* adds emphasis.

19

Waitress: へえ、中学生 にはみえない わ ねえ。
 He, chūgakusei ni wa mienai wa nē.
 (exclam.) jr. hi. student not look like (fem.) (colloq. emph.)
"You don't say! She sure doesn't look like a junior high student." (PL2)



20

Dr. Slump: あんまし 質問 せんぐれっ!
 Anmashi shitsumon sende kure!
 [not] very much/many questions please don't do/ask
“Don’t ask so many questions!” (PL2)

Waitress: なんで よ?
 Nande yo?
 why (emph.)
“Why not?” (PL2)

- *anmashi* is a colloquial equivalent of *amari*, which is followed by a negative to give the meaning “not very much/many.”
- *sende* is an informal/colloquial equivalent of *shinaide*, the negative -te form of *suru* (“do”), so *shitsumon sende* = *shitsumon shinaide*, from *shitsumon suru* (“ask questions”). *Kure* after a -te form makes an abrupt request/gentle command, so *shitsumon sende kure* is a negative request/command, “(please) don’t ask questions.”
- *nande* is a colloquial *naze*, “why.”

21

Waitress: ベつに いい じゃない の、 ねー!
 Betsu-ni ii ja nai no, ne!
 [not] in particular is okay/fine is it not? (explan.) right?
 “Isn’t it that you should not particularly mind? Right?”
“Why should you particularly mind? Right?” (PL2)

Arale: ウン。
 Un.
“Uh-huh” (PL2)

- *betsu-ni* is usually followed by a negative to make the meaning “not in particular.” Here the negative is in the idiomatic meaning of *ii*, which literally means “is good/okay/fine,” but here is more like “not mind”: *betsu ni ii* = “I don’t particularly care/mind.” *Ja nai no* (“isn’t it the case that . . . ?”) makes it a question of whether the listener rather than the speaker minds: “isn’t it the case that you should not particularly mind?”

22

Waitress: あ、あら、あなたの か、顔 . . .
 A-ara, anata no ka- kao . . .
 (interj.) your fa-face . . .
“Oh, oh my, your fa-face . . .” (PL2)

FX: ギクッ
 Giku!
 (effect of stiffening in fright/panic)

- *nē* is directed at Arale, to seek her agreement/confirmation.
- for more on the idiomatic uses of *ii*, see Basic Japanese 12 (or Lesson 12 in *Mangajin’s Basic Japanese Through Comics*.)

- *anata* = “you,” and *anata no* = “your”

23

Dr. Slump: な、なな、なんか おかしな と、とこ でも?
 (thinking) Na-nana-nanka okashi-na to-toko demo?
 so-so-so-something strange/odd pl-place/aspect or something
 “I- i- i- is there a strange p-place or something?”
“I- i- i- is there so-something wrong?” (PL2)

- *nanka* (or *nanika*) = “something,” and . . . *demo* means “or something/someone/somewhere/etc.” The two often go together, as here, for the combined meaning of “or something.” In this case *demo* implies the verb *aru* (“exists/there is”).
- *toko* is a colloquial *tokoro*, literally “place.”

24

Waitress: ハナ の あな が ない。
 Hana no ana ga nai.
 nose ‘s holes (subj.) not exist/have
“You don’t have any nose holes.” (PL2)

Sound FX: ばんっ
 Ban!
Bam (effect of falling flat on face in slapstick effect.)

- *onore* can mean either “I” or “you”; when it’s used for “you” it usually has a derisive/insulting tone.
- *datte* here is a colloquial equivalent of *mo* (“even/also”): “you also don’t have” → “you don’t have either.”

- *daro* is a shortened *darō*, which literally makes a conjecture, “perhaps/probably/surely.” A short *daro* (or *desho*) is often used when the speaker wants to call the listener’s attention to something he/she has ignored/overlooked. *Ga* after the conjectural *darō* provides emphasis like “surely must (be) . . .” or “surely must not (be) . . .”
- *zo* is a rough, masculine particle for emphasis.

25

Dr. Slump: おのれ だって ない だろ がっ!
 Onore datte nai doro ga!
 you even/also don’t have surely (emph.)
“You don’t have any either!” (PL2)

マンガ なん だ ぞ、マンガ!
 Manga nan da zo, manga!
 comics (explan.) is/are (emph.) comics
“This is a comic! A comic!” (PL2)

- *onore* can mean either “I” or “you”; when it’s used for “you” it usually has a derisive/insulting tone.
- *datte* here is a colloquial equivalent of *mo* (“even/also”): “you also don’t have” → “you don’t have either.”
- *daro* is a shortened *darō*, which literally makes a conjecture, “perhaps/probably/surely.” A short *daro* (or *desho*) is often used when the speaker wants to call the listener’s attention to something he/she has ignored/overlooked. *Ga* after the conjectural *darō* provides emphasis like “surely must (be) . . .” or “surely must not (be) . . .”
- *zo* is a rough, masculine particle for emphasis.

26

Waitress: あら、ホント! へえ、ハナミズ が でない から 便利 ねえ。
 Ara, honto! He, hanamizu ga denai kara benri ne.
 (interj.) truth (interj.) snivel/snot (subj.) not come out because convenient (colloq. emph.)
“Oh, my, you’re right! Gee! Your nose doesn’t run, so it’s convenient, isn’t it.” (PL2)

- *honto* is a colloquial shortening of *hontō*, “truth.”
- 淚 *hana* or 淚水 *hanamizu* means “nasal mucus/snivel/snot”; 鼻 *hana* means “nose.”
- *denai* is the negative of *deru* (“come/go out”).
- *ne* by itself often replaces *desu ne*, especially in feminine speech. She lengthens it for emphasis, giving it the feeling of an exclamation.



27

Dr. Slump: ちえ、バカバカしい。かえろ かえろ。
Che, bakabakashii. Kaero, kaero.
 sheesh ridiculous let's go home let's go home
“Sheesh, this is ridiculous. Let's go home, let's go home.” (PL2)

Arale: グッドバイ グッドバイ グッドバイバイ。
Guddo bai guddo bai guddo baibai.
“Goodbye, goodbye, goodbye-bye.” (PL2)

- *che* is an exclamation of disgust/chagrin, a little rougher sounding than “rats!/darn!” but not obscene.
- *kaero* is a shortened *kaerō*, the volitional (“let's/I shall”) form of *kaeru* (“return home”).

28

Sound FX: キイ
Kii
Creak (squeak/creak of door opening)

29

FX: ダッ
Da!
 (effect of taking off at a run)

Arale: キーン
Kiin.
 (sound of a high-pitched squeal)

30

Sound FX: キキ～ッ ドカン！
Kiki～! Dokan!
Screeech! Bang! (screeching brakes followed by sound of great impact)

31

Arale: 服 やぶれちゃった。
Fuku yaburechatta.
 clothes got torn (regret)
“My clothes got torn” → “I tore my clothes.” (PL2)

Sound FX: カラカラ
Kara kara
 (effect of wheel rotating loosely with a slight rattling sound)

Old Man: こ、こ、こ、こ、子どもが クルマを は、はねた。
Ko-ka-ko-ko-kodomo ga kuruma o ha-haneta.
 ch-ch-ch-ch-child (subj.) car (obj.) hi-hit/run over
“A ch- ch- ch- ch- child knocked over a c- car!” (PL2)

- *yaburechatta* is a contraction of *yaburete shimatta*, from *yabureru* (“to tear” or “be/get torn”). *Shimatta* after the *-te* form of a verb implies the action was regrettable/undesirable. *Ga* to mark *fuku* (“clothes”) as the subject of *yaburechatta* has been omitted.
- *haneta* is the plain/abrupt past form of *haneru*, which means “flip up/over/aside” or “splash/splatter,” and is also the word used to refer to a vehicle “flipping” — i.e., “hitting/running over” — someone in a traffic accident. In this case, however, the tables have been turned.

This concludes our selection from *Dr. Slump*. The series goes on for 18 volumes, so we can offer only a sampling of this classic manga.



From Take'emon, p. 36

ハードディスク	hādo disuku	hard disk/drive
メガバイト	megabaito	megabyte(s)
パソコン	pasokon	PC (computer)
外付け	sotozuke	external (drive)

From OL Shinkaron, p. 40

ビフテキ	bifuteki	(beef) steak
部下	buka	subordinate(s)
だまる	damaru	be quiet
腹がへる	hara ga heru	get hungry (masc.)
一流	ichiryū	first rank
上手	jōzu	skillful
かっこう	kakkō	appearance
稼ぐ	kasegu	earn
離婚する	rikon suru	divorce (v.)
料理	ryōri	cooking/cuisine
身長	shinchō	physical height
掃除	sōji	cleaning
退職する	taishoku suru	resign/retire
つとめる	tsutomeru	serve/work for (a company)
続ける	tsuzukeru	continue/go on (with)
うそつき	usotsuki	liar

From What's Michael?, p. 45

だんだん	dan dan	gradually/increasingly
外車	gaisha	foreign car
ヒマ	hima	free time
実は	jitsu wa	actually/really
快適	kaiteki	nice/pleasant
飼う	kau	keep/have as a pet
かわいい	kawaii	cute/darling
ケガ	kega	injury
景色	keshiki	scenery/view
落ちる	ochiru	fall (v.)
お誘い	o-sasoi	invitation
背中	senaka	(a person's) back
盗る	toru	take/steal
突然	totsuzen	suddenly
ついに	tsui-ni	finally
ツメとぎ	tsume-togi	(cat's) scratching post

From Visual Glossary, p. 56

バカども	baka-domo	fools/idiots
ボーリング	bōringu	bowling
増やす	fuyasu	cause to increase/multiply
開始する	kaishi suru	begin/commence
決意する	ketsui suru	decide/make up one's mind
故障する	koshō suru	break down/go haywire
クローン	kurōn	clone
教会	kyōkai	church
無理	muri	impossible/unreasonable
逃げ出す	nigedasu	make a break/escape
調べる	shiraberu	research/investigate
手作り	tezukuri	handmade/made from scratch
つまらない	tsumaranai	boring
浮気する	uwaki suru	have an affair
ヤンエグ	yan'egu	young executive

ようやく
指yōyaku
yubifinally
fingerFrom Warau Sērusuman, p. 65

あいびき	aibiki	assignation/rendezvous
独身	dokushin	unmarried
映画	eiga	movie
ふえる	fueru	increase (v.)
二十歳	hatachi	20 years old
ひかれる	hikareru	be drawn/attracted to
...にひきかえ	... ni hikikae	in contrast to...
比例する	hirei suru	be proportional (to)
ヒトリポッチ	hitoripotchi	all alone
女性	josei	woman/women
かわいそう	kawaisō	pitiful/pathetic/wretched
孤独な	kodoku-na	lonely/solitary
恋人	koibito	boyfriend/girlfriend/lover
ムダな	muda-na	wasteful
老人	rōjin	old/aged person/people
淋しい	sabishii	lonely
さがす	sagasu	look for/seek
さっさと	sassa-to	immediately/quickly
青年	seinen	young man/men
清楚な	seiso-na	neat/tidy
社会	shakai	society/the public
試験的に	shiken-teki ni	experimentally/tentatively
紹介する	shōkai suru	introduce
少年	shōnen	boy(s)
尊重する	sonchō suru	respect/abide by
たりない	tarinai	be insufficient
確かめる	tashikameru	ascertain/verify/confirm
たとえば	tatoeba	for instance/for example
ともだち	tomodachi	friend(s)
とりあえず	toriaezu	for starters/first of all
つもり	tsumori	intention/motive/purpose
残業手当	zangyō teate	overtime pay/compensation

From Dr. Slump, p. 73

あな	ana	hole(s)
バカバカしい	bakabakashii	ridiculous
便利	benri	convenience/convenient
中学生	chūgakusei	junior high student
大成功	dai-seikō	great success
服	fuku	clothes
ハナミズ	hanamizu	nasal mucus/snivel/snot
妹	imōto	younger sister
ジョーダン	jōdan	joke
ジュース	jūsu	juice/juice-like soft drink
機械オイル	kikai oiru	machine oil
気づかない	kizukanai	not realize/notice
兄だい	kyōdai	siblings
にている	nite-iru	resemble/look like
おかしな	okashi-na	strange/odd
おなか	onaka	abdomen/stomach/belly
連中	renchū	crew/bunch (of people)
サビない	sabinai	won't rust
質問	shitsumon	question
トシ	toshi	age (n.)
やぶれる	yabureru	tear/be torn

The Vocabulary Summary is taken from material appearing in this issue of MANGAJIN. It's not always possible to give the complete range of meanings for a word in this limited space, so our "definitions" are based on the usage of the word in a particular story.

The best In Japanese-learning software is now available from MANGAJIN at the lowest prices around!

Power Japanese for the PC with Windows by Bayware, Inc.



"When Microsoft Corp. transfers software engineers for a stint in its Tokyo office, it gives them a computer [program] called Power Japanese..."

—The Wall Street Journal

"The lessons are so elegantly designed and such a joy to complete, you may not even notice how much you're learning."

—PC/Computing



Power Japanese was named MVP (most valuable product) by PC Computing at the 11/92 COMDEX show, and was Multimedia World magazine's 1993 winner for Best Language Software.

List price: \$389 • MANGAJIN Price: \$239 • Subscriber Price: \$219

Power Japanese for Windows is a stimulating, fun, and, above all, effective way to learn Japanese. With **Power Japanese**, you can learn to speak, read and write basic Japanese in 10 weeks.

What's more, **Power Japanese** gives you something of lasting value: the foundation of real literacy in Japanese. The program emphasizes total learner involvement—listening, speaking, reading, writing and thinking in Japanese.

By combining graphics, animation and sound, **Power Japanese** provides a vibrant learning environment that maintains your interest in the materials at hand, while helping you retain what you have learned.

"Power Japanese is clearly a dream product, consisting of a great windows interface with clear, intelligent lessons that draw you right into the Japanese language..."

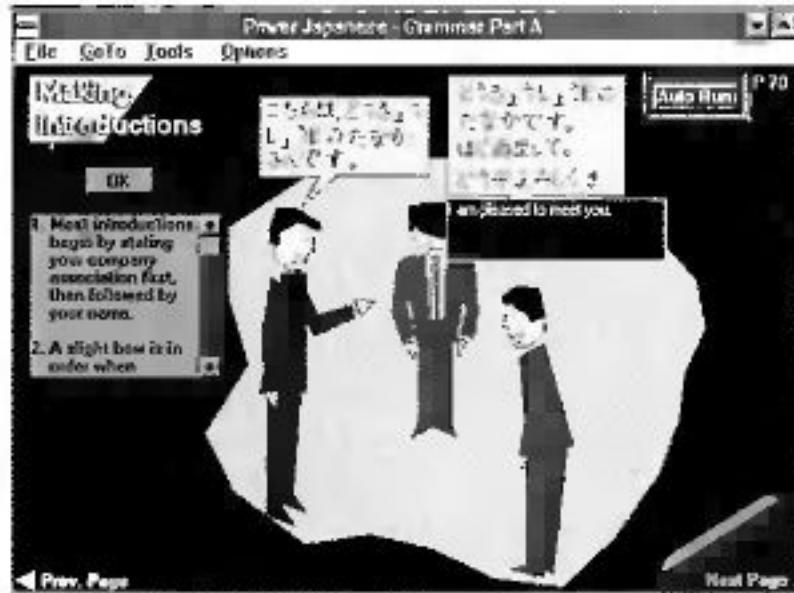
—Multimedia World

"...a tour de force in speaking, reading and writing Japanese."

—PC Magazine

The **Power Japanese** program consists of four sections: 1. **Hiragana** covers the phonetic symbols used to write native Japanese words; 2. **Katakana** introduces the phonetic symbols used to transcribe foreign and imported words; 3. **Grammar A** provides basic sentence patterns, grammar fundamentals, reading and vocabulary drills; 4. **Grammar B** covers more advanced sentence patterns and grammatical concepts.

Power Japanese requires a 386 PC or higher with 3 MB of RAM and Windows 3.1. Package includes a PC external sound adapter, plug and headphones. No sound card or special hardware is required to run the program.



JapaneseForEveryone for the Mac by Butler Consulting, Inc.

Macintosh CD-ROM CourseWare

Japanese For Everyone

Version 2.0
an unprecedented
interactive
approach to
learning spoken Japanese

Butler Consulting, Inc.
CD-ROM Language Learning CourseWare
for the Macintosh® Computer
• JapaneseForEveryone v. 2.0 CD-ROM •
• Let's Speak Japanese—High School CD-ROM •
• Speak Japanese PRACTICES •
• Total English CD-ROM •

"Butler Consulting is light years ahead of the competition in its Japanese language learning software..."

—Pride's Guide to Educational Software, 1992

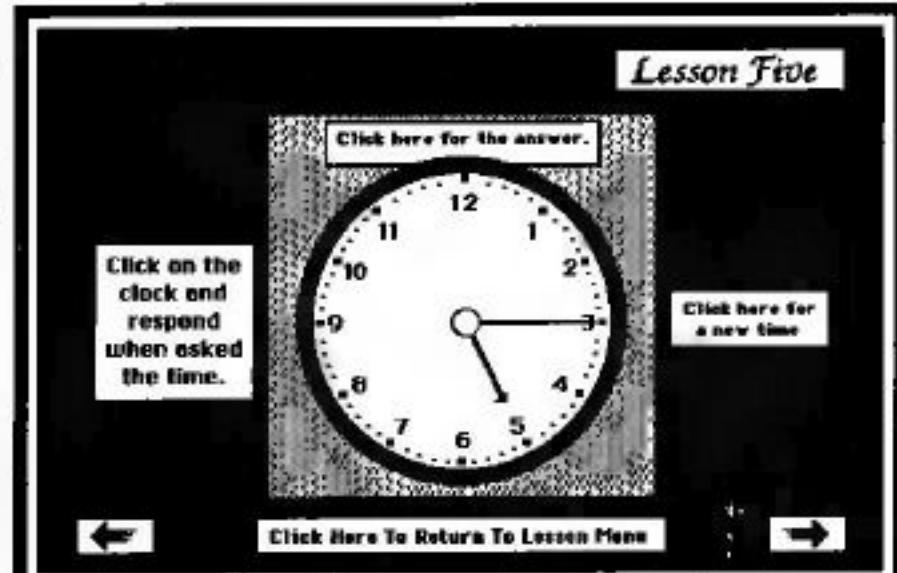
List price: \$325 • MANGAJIN Price: \$279 • Subscriber Price: \$239

JapaneseForEveryone is a CD-ROM interactive approach to learning spoken Japanese using your Macintosh. This program will have you up and running in spoken Japanese in much less time—and at much less expense—than you'd spend in formal language classes.

JapaneseForEveryone is based on situational dialogues with a business slant—greetings, introductions, making appointments, etc. The program consists of 15 lessons, each building on previous lessons. By clicking on a button, you'll hear digitally recorded Japanese sentences spoken by animated faces that appear on the screen.

Study time is 120-150 hours. Use the program for an hour or two each day and speak Japanese in months. Work more intensively and you could be speaking the language in weeks.

Requires a Macintosh computer, CD-ROM drive; 4MB of RAM for System 7 version; 2 MB RAM for System 6 version.



**To Order Today Call
MANGAJIN at 800-552-3206**

Classifieds

Classified ads are free for individuals and non-profit groups (up to 30 words). Commercial ads are \$2.00 per word, \$3.00 per word bold-faced, \$30 minimum charge or \$80/inch for display ads, discounts available for size and/or frequency (2 1/4" width, camera ready). Send to: MANGAJIN Classifieds, P.O. Box 7119, Marietta, GA 30065. **Categories:** • Pen Pals • Notices & Events • Books & Publications • Computers & Software • Job Seekers • Clubs • Consulting • Employment • Travel • Miscellaneous (MANGAJIN reserves the right to edit or reject any classified advertisement.)

日本語のclassified OKです!

日本語のclassified OKです!

日本語のclassified OKです!

Computers & Software



Master Hiragana & Katakana
 - Sound & Sound Keyboard -
 - Flash Card Printer -
 - Stroke Order -
 - Kana Derivations -
 - On-Screen Stroke Practice Pad -

Kana Helm'sman

\$25 Requires HyperCard 2.0 or higher
800)859-NOVA
Visa, MC & AmEx
 Nova Networks
6307 Phinney Ave., North, Seattle, WA 98103

Studying Japanese? For FREE information on GAKUSEI 1.1, the DOS-based beginning grammar tutorial, write to:

BARHAM SOFTWARE
 15507 S. NORMANDIE AVE. #245
 GARDENA, CA 90247 USA



JAPANESE LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION. Verb Explorer J computer software (verb/adjective forms), Japanese on the Go! audio cassettes (pronunciation, listening skills). Contact JAEMS, 6660 Hawaii Kai Dr., Honolulu, HI 96825 (808-395-2314)

Books & Publications

「漫畫人」の読者の方でボランティアで私達のニュースレターに記事を書いてくださる方を募集したいと思っております。英語・日本語どちらでもかまいません。記書の内容もどんなものでも結構です。Seeking contributors to our monthly newsletter. Write in English or Japanese, on any subject. Contact Sayoko Tanaka, The Japan America Club of The American University, 4201 Mass. Ave., NW, #4051C, Washington, DC 20016

We have an interesting list of educational material (K-12) on Japan. For catalog send US\$2 & self-addressed envelope (no stamps) to Pacific-Rim Slide-Shows, #302, 130 East 15th Ave, Vancouver, BC V5T 4L3 Canada

この度BS PUBLISHでは、新しく日本語学習者、日本人留学生を対象に日本語/英語の季刊誌AJ Gatewayを発行します。初版発行は1994年1月の予定。ついては貴方からの体験談、学習論説、日米間の文化交流、日常生活での日米の違いなどの記事を募集します。日本語、英語どちらでも下記宛先まで。Will be starting a quarterly Japanese/English newsletter for those studying Japanese, and for Japanese nationals studying in the US. First issue in January. Please send your articles on studying cultural exchange, and US-Japan relations to: AJ Gateway, 145 Aspen Dr., Newark, DE 19702-2865

If you like MANGAJIN, you'll like **THE JAPAN EXPERIENCE**

A quarterly newsletter about Japanese:



- Activities
- Culture
- Language
- High Tech
- Travel ... and more!

Subscriptions are just \$7 US, \$11 overseas, Single issues \$3 US, \$3 overseas. MC/VISA

THE JAPAN EXPERIENCE
 P.O. Box 87195 • Dallas, TX 75287
 (214) 394-0541 voice/fax

Learn Japanese on Your Own!

Comprehensive self-instructional audio-cassette/book courses for learning Japanese and 90 other languages. Call or write for free 56-page catalog. **1-800-243-1234**
 (See our ad on page 4.)
Audio-Forum, Dept. 114,
 Guilford, CT 06437

Miscellaneous

I'm contemplating teaching English in Japan and wish to correspond with past or present Eikaiwa teachers to exchange info and get advice. Paul, 24 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10011

Anyone interested in exchanging free Japanese hypercard stacks please contact Stephen Thompson, 3 Shisley House, Picton St., London, SE5 7PQ, England

LEARN JAPANESE IN KYOTO! Home-stay or dorm; one to three months; teach English in exchange. Call Toll Free 1-800-748-5054 or write International Connections, PO Box 80, NSL, UT 84054

The Southeast Asia Shortwave Enthusiasts Club is looking for members who follow Radio Japan and other stations in the region. For information only, write Mark Armstrong, 11706 South Throop St., Chicago, IL 60643

ADVERTISE IN MANGAJIN!

Reach professionals with a wide range of Japan interests

Our subscribers are professionals like yourself. They look to these pages for valuable information to help them in all areas of business. *Mangajin* is one of the best resources around for:

- JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS
- SEMINARS
- SPECIAL EVENTS
- BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS
- PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

For more information:

Call: 404-590-0270 or Fax: 404-590-0890
 Mangajin, Inc. • PO Box 7119 • Marietta, GA 30065

Friendly, outgoing American English teacher, female, 24, looking for host family in Kyoto area. Will give English lessons in exchange for room and board. Please respond to Patricia Krewett, 3314 S 28th St, #303, Alexandria, VA 22302

STUDY JAPANESE BUSINESS IN HAWAII, INTERN IN JAPAN with the Japan-focused Executive MBA program or the Japan-focused Management Program. Contact JAEMS, 6660 Hawaii Kai Drive, Honolulu, HI 96825 (808-395-2314)

I would like to teach English in Japan & would welcome help, advice, info on practicalities, qualifications needed, vacancies, etc. Thanks! Allan Hern, 12(B) Bennett Road, Bournemouth, Dorset, England BH8 8QF

ANIME THIS 'N THAT

Offering a complete line of
 Anime Products

Models

Video Tapes

Laser Discs

Send \$2.00 U.S. for a Catalog to
Anime This 'n That
 P.O. Box 49296
 Colorado Springs, CO 80949-9296

Asian Studies

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY JAPAN Tokyo

Spend a semester or academic year in Tokyo at Temple University Japan. Enroll in Asian studies courses taught in English, and Japanese language courses, including Intensive Language at the beginning level. Courses fully integrated with Japanese students. Arranged housing.

For more information contact:



Temple University
International Programs
501 Conwell Hall
Philadelphia, PA 19122
Telephone (215) 204-4684

Pen Pals

アニメが大好きな人と、日本語か英語でお手紙を下さい。(Everyone who likes anime. Write in Japanese or English.) To: Varachai Auethavikiat, P.O. Box 94, Samsennai Post Office, Bangkok 10400, Thailand

Japanese male seeks correspondence with male or female Americans of the same age (20). Interests are music, art, skate-boarding, surfing, snow-boarding, literature, and manga. Answer in Japanese or English to Yoshitaka Aso, Higashi-Mobara 11-2, Chiba-ken, 297 Japan

French male, 17, seeks Japanese (especially in Tokyo) and American pen pals, m/f, any age. Understand English, beginning Japanese. Interests: manga, anime, music, F1 & Indy car, video games, etc. Patrick Gazano, 3 Place d'armes, 20169 Bonifacio, France

Wanted: pen pals to correspond with Japanese pen pals. Send a short introduction to Yumi Nagase, International Section, Kakamigahara City Hall, 1-69 Naka-Sakura-Machi, Kakamigahara City, Gifu, Japan 504

中国系アメリカ人男性、24、国際ペンパルを求む。アメリカの印象は?手紙は英語、フランス語、中国語または簡単な日本語でOK. Augie Tam, 376 Broadway #9B, New York NY 10013.

American male student, 20, wants to correspond with Japanese, any age. Hobbies: karate, kendo, music, reading, mountain and wall climbing. Matthew Vetrini, Earlham College, Box 1795, Richmond, IN 47374

Make friends in Japan, America, everywhere. For information send (in USA) SASE or (elsewhere) US\$1 or 2 IRCs to New England/Worldwide, PO Box 4282, Brockton, MA 02403

American male seeks friends worldwide. Interests: swapping homemade videos, music, international friendships. Write in English to Tracy Allbeit, 242 West Main Street, Suite 168, Hendersonville, TN 37075

Male, 19, seeks Japanese and American pen pals. Interests: Anime, manga and anything about Japan. Write to Juan Luis Manzano, c/ Isabel Garau, 72, 1^o, 07458, Ca'n Picafort, Illes Balears, Spain

Japanese single female, 28, seeks pen pals who live in Hawaii. I travel to Hawaii every year and really like it. Please write in Japanese or English. Keiko Iguchi, 5-33-1 Gminami, Musashi-Murayama-Shi, Tokyo, 208 Japan

American male, 39, seeks pen pals worldwide (especially Japanese). Interests include video games, comics, music and business ideas. Write Bill Pearson, 941 S. Sheridan Avenue, Tacoma, WA 98405-3633

American male professional, 26, seeking Japanese female pen pal. Please send picture, write in English. Kenneth DeLaTorre III, 211 Watchung Avenue, Montclair, NJ 07042

American college student, 19, studying computers, would like Japanese pen pals to correspond in English and Japanese as I learn. Jason McInnes, 1133 W 36th Pl, #10, Los Angeles, CA 90007

Indonesian girl, 19, seeks worldwide pen pals interested in Japanese. Please write in English to Juliet, JL. PWS No. 38, Medan 30118, Indonesia

American Christian would like to correspond with Japanese Christians, male or female, any age. Will answer all. Chris Tucey, 8165 W. Geddes Avenue, Littleton, CO 80123

American male, 12, seeks Japanese M/F, any age, who speaks English. Into Japanese art, language, culture, music, anything. Write to Nick Dahlstrom, 1784 Fraser St. Aurora, CO 80011

I'm a 32-year-old Japanese woman interested in movies, traveling, cooking, art, etc. I'm eagerly looking forward to hearing from people all over the world. Toyomi Tomishima, 201-3 Morihisa, Buzen-shi, Fukuoka-ken 828 Japan

American male psychologist would like to communicate with Japanese male/female psychologist. Interests are Japanese language, psychology, culture, martial arts. Write to Ron Coughlin, Box 77029, West Trenton, NJ 08628

21-year-old girl from Hawaii seeks pen pals from Japan or anywhere else. I love Japanese music and martial arts. Letters in English or Japanese are fine. よろしくおねがいします。Cindy, 95-479 Kaulia Place, Mililani Town, Hawaii 96789

African-American male, 26, looking for Japanese female to develop friendship. Travel to Japan every two months. Please send picture. Eric Williams, 365 Harding Avenue #2, Clifton, NJ 07011

American male model, 23, interested in Japanese culture. Please respond in English. David Hammer, 365 Harding Avenue #2, Clifton, NJ 07011.

American male, 35, interested in Japanese pen-friends. My interests are travel (to Japan in April), photography, films and learning Japanese. Please write in English. Craig Rosenberg, PO Box 350, Hartsdale, NY 10530

Single white lady, age 29, seeks correspondence with single Japanese gentleman, age 30-45. I enjoy movies, pop music, art and learning about Japanese culture. Please write and send photo: Niki, PO Box 30031, Cincinnati, OH 45230-0031

28-year-old white American male, medical student, would like to meet a Japanese female. Marlon Navarro, 1900 Perdido St, B0-74, New Orleans, LA 70112

American female, 20, seeks friends from all over the world. Wide range of interests including manga and anime. Please write in English to Andrea Weary, PO Box 1285, Almogordo, NM 88310

Job Seekers

College grad seeking full-time employment in Japan as English Teacher. ESL experience with Japan Air Lines language program at university. Jason Parker, 711 South Center, Wellsville, UT 84339 (801-245-3608)

Manufacturing supervisor seeking employment in Japan. Fifteen years experience in Aerospace industry in Customer Service/Quality Assurance, Manufacturing Engineering. Martin Gallagher, 5363 W. Swallow Dr., Tucson, AZ 85741 (Tel: 602-579-7086)

Employment Opportunity

MANGAJIN is looking for an associate feature editor. Must be native speaker of English with excellent writing/editing skills, including editorial planning and supervising free-lancers. Also need DTP and layout skills/aptitude. Should be comfortable working from Japanese source material. We offer informal, creative atmosphere and compensation based on skills/experience. Please send samples of work & letter to Feature Ed., PO Box 7119, Marietta, GA 30065

WANTED - COMIC BOOK EDITOR Part-time position in Los Angeles available for individual with experience. Company represents a comic book publisher in Japan. Please send resume and references to the following address: DYNA-SEARCH, INC., 11835 W. Olympic Blvd., Suite 825, East Tower, Los Angeles, CA 90064

Want to Exchange Letters with Japanese Friends?

ALC Press is looking for people of all nationalities who would like to exchange letters (in English) with Japanese. In Japan there are lots of people, young and old, who want to correspond with overseas friends.

Tokyo-based publisher, ALC Press, Inc. have launched the ALC Correspondence Club - a penpal introduction service - in order to promote international exchange and friendship among individuals in Japan and other countries. If you are interested in participating in this exciting program, please complete this form and mail it to our headquarters in Tokyo.

You will become a member of the ALC Correspondence Club upon our receipt of your registration form. Registration is free, and valid for six months. During the six-month registration period, we will match you with Japanese penpals with the

help of the information you have provided. The Japanese penpals will then write to you. It is

preferred that you write in English, but Japanese is acceptable as well.



ALC PRESS INC.

ALC Correspondence Club, c/o ALC Press, Inc.
2-54-12 Elfuku, Suginami-ku Tokyo 168 Japan



ALC Correspondence Club Registration Form

Name: _____

Sex: Male / Female

Address: _____

Postal Code: _____

Country: _____

Marital Status: Married / Single Age: _____

Occupation: _____

Nationality: _____

Hobbies/Interests: _____

We're waiting to hear from you!



JAPAN BUDGET TRAVEL

**The lowest fares to Asia
and beyond.**

Going to Japan, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan or Europe is easy and economical when you turn to Japan Budget Travel.

Whether you're traveling for business or pleasure, our highly-trained agents have the experience and expertise to assist you with all of your travel needs. We offer a complete range of travel services, including the Japan Rail Pass and Eurail Pass.

So when you want fast, dependable service—and the lowest prices around—call Japan Budget Travel.

Call any of our offices toll free:

- **New York**... 800-722-0797 • 212-686-8855
- **Chicago**.... 800-843-0273 • 312-236-9797
- **Boston**..... 800-638-0024 • 617-353-1010
- **Houston**.... 800-445-5265 • 713-789-6633
- **Atlanta**..... 800-782-7781 • 404-231-4333
- **Tokyo**..... 03-504-0698*

*not toll free

NIHONGO LEARNING SYSTEMS

2440 Southwest Cary Parkway, Suite #205
Cary, NC 27513

Orders/inquiries ... 1-800-353-1706

FACSIMILE 1-919-380-1134

Prodigy ID TWPM00A

Internet ID TWPM00A@PRODIGY.COM

漢字
かな
勉強

**IBM Compatible Software for
Learning to Read and Write Japanese**

KANJI RENSHUU - Supports learning the Kanji learned in grades 1-6 of Japanese elementary school. Stroke order with brush effect, multiple choice quizzes, and On-Yomi/Kun-Yomi display in kana and/or romaji. Includes 881 kanji deemed ESSENTIAL by the Japanese Ministry of Education. (996 characters supported in all.) PRICE- \$50

KANA RENSHUU - Interactive program teaches both Hiragana and Katakana. Stroke order supported at the touch of a key with brush effects. PRICE- \$25

JUKUGO RENSHUU - Allows the study of Kanji Combinations. Combinations include Hiragana characters. Customized lists can be built to concentrate on specific areas of vocabulary. Default study list included. PRICE- \$25

Graphics - All 1850 Toyo Kanji plus Hiragana and Katakana in graphics compatible with Brodurbund Software Inc's Printshop Series of programs. Over 2000 graphics in all. Price - \$35

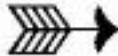
Prices include shipping and handling. North Carolina residents add 6% sales tax. For free details send or fax name/address to the address above or call toll free and leave the information. For sample diskette illustrating the products, send \$4.00 (check or MO) to the address above. Add \$4.00 shipping if outside of U.S. Requirements are: DOS 3.3 or higher and EGA graphics or better. Corporate and Educational Site License discounts available. Clip and send this ad for \$5.00 off any program. **Savings up to \$20 if all packages purchased!**

Mangajin Subscriptions & T-Shirts

Mangajin Subscriptions:

Subscribe to *Mangajin* or get left out in the cold! Subscriptions in the USA: \$35 for one year (one year equals 10 issues); Canadian & Mexican subscriptions are US\$50; Overseas subscriptions are US\$80. We accept MasterCard, Visa, Money Orders or Checks in American dollars. (Sorry, we can't ship subscriptions to Japan; all Japanese orders must go through our exclusive agent in Japan—address listed on page 2).

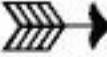
Mangajin T- Shirts:

Our **Classic Samurai** 100% cotton six-color T-shirt is a reproduction of our very first cover. Get it at the low price of **\$10.00** for subscribers, **\$12.50** for others. 
Please choose size L or XL.



Because of a blooper, we have 200 50/50 shirts printed with the Classic Samurai design—100 large and 100 X-large. We are selling these for \$8.00 each to anybody who wants one! **THIS IS A ONE-TIME OFFER GOOD ONLY WHILE SUPPLIES LAST!**



 Our **Clean-Cut Logo** shirt, black logo on white 50/50 heavy blend is only **\$6.50** if you're a subscriber, **\$8.00** otherwise. This shirt just states what you believe more simply! Please choose size L or XL.

Japanese Manga

These manga books come straight from Japan and are available in their original, untranslated form. Selections from each have appeared in past issues of Mangajin.

Obatarian

by Hotta Katsuhiko. A long-time favorite of *Mangajin* readers, Obatarian's obnoxious ways & selfishness have endeared her to thousands. Five volume set, original Japanese. **\$31.50, subscriber price \$28.00**



O-jama Shimasu

by Imazeki Shin. Known to its fans as the "sheep-counting manga," the offbeat humor in this series is reminiscent of *The Far Side*. Selections appeared in *Mangajin* #10, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21. Three volume set, original Japanese edition. **\$19.50, subscriber price \$17.50**



Mangajin Catalog

Mangajin "Classics"

Need more *Mangajin*? Back issues are the answer! \$6 each or \$5.40 each for subscribers.



No. 6

Profile of sci-fi artist Matsumoto Reiji; Basic Japanese: *Omedetō* and *Ohayō*, *Ginga Tetsudō* 999(1), *Dai-Tōkyō*, *Pocket Story*, *Tanaka-kun*



No. 10

Roundup of Japanese movies on video; the art of subtitling; sex & violence in manga; *Dai-Tōkyō*, *Ginga Tetsudō* (5), *OL Shinkaron*, *Ojama Shimasu*



No. 12

Japanese beer brands; A tale of two translations; Mac System 7; Basic Japanese: *Li*, the good word; *The Far Side*, *Dai-Tōkyō*, *Pocket Story*, *Ningen Kōsaten* (2)



No. 16

Getting around the high cost of sushi; Computer Corner: Twinbridge review; Racial stereotypes in manga; *Oishinbo* (food manga, pt. 1), *Bono Bono*, *Sarariman Senka*



No. 17

Tezuka Osamu, Japan's "God of Manga"; Computer Corner: developments in Unicode; Basic Japanese: Baby Talk; *The Phoenix*, *Calvin & Hobbes*, *Oishinbo* (2), *Kuriko-san*



No. 18

The corporate warrior; J-related CompuServe; bus books; *Eiyō Tenteko Nisshi*: business manga, (1), *The Phoenix* (2), *Oishinbo* (3), *C&H*, *Ojama Shimasu*, *Obatarian*



No. 19

Controversy over racial images in Tezuka's works; Interviews with pro translators; *Sumō*, Japan's trendy old sport; *Eiyō Tenteko Nisshi* (2), *Phoenix* (3), *Mad Ad* (Perot)



No. 20

Language learning issue: general pointers, textbook reviews, kana learning programs, Kanji-Flash review; *Ningen Kōsaten* (medical ethics story, pt. 1), *What's Michael*, *Sarariku-kun*



No. 21

Tonic *eiyō* drinks: Salaryman's Secret Weapon?, Mr. Baseball, *Kuriko-san*, *Ningen Kōsaten* (2), *Beranmei Tōchan*, *Yūyake no Uta*

Other *Mangajin* back issues available:

- #23: Educational Manga, *Takananada*/Rie Wedding, Microsoft: Selling Software in Japan, Taste of Culture: Wasabi, *OL Shinkaron*, *Tanaka-kun*, *Crayon Shinchan*, *Sanshirō no Koi*, *Tsuri-Baka Nisshi* (2)
- #24: Bars, Cabarets, and the "Water Trade": *Haiku-mania*, *Furyū Manga*: *Odaiji ni*, Japan's Choco-Mania, *Sarariku-kun*, *Furiten-kun*, *Crayon Shinchan*, *What's Michael*, *Midori-san*, *Tanaka-kun*
- #25: Sake Special: brands, terminology, manga, The "Japanification" of American Fast Food, *Kuriko-san*, *Bar Lemon Hart*
- #26: An Interview with Journalist Sam Jameson, *Outrageous Japanese*, *Beranmei Tōchan*, *Furiten-kun*, *Manga Business Manners*, *Yawara!* (1), *Dai Tōkyō Binbō Seikatsu Manyuaru*, *OL Shinkaron*, *Calvin and Hobbes*, *The Far Side*
- #27: Japan's Wedding Industry, *Outrageous Japanese*, *Brand News*, *Manga Business Manners*, *Yawara!* (2)
- #28: Japan's Vending Machines, Japanese for PCs, *Kachō Shima Kōsaku* (1), *Katsushika Q*, *Beranmei Tōchan*
- #29: Japanese Software Special, Interview with Takeuchi: creator of *Garcia-kun*, Political Cartoon, Taste of Culture: kitchen utensils, *Kachō Shima Kōsaku* (2), *Shanshirō no Koi*, *OL Shinkaron*
- #31: Christmas in Japan, Book reviews: Religion in Japan, Interview with Ishinomori Shōtarō, *Ishi Hisaichi*, *After Zero*, *Hotel* (2)
- #32: Japan's Guerrilla Press, Political cartoons about rice imports, Computer Corner: WordPerfect 2.2J & KanjiWord 2.0, Taste of Culture: TV Cooking Shows, *Visual Glossary*, *After Zero*, *Dr. Slump* (1)

Become a subscriber and take advantage of our discounted prices!

To Place an Order • Call 1-800-552-3206 • FAX 404-590-0890 • PO Box 7119, Marietta, GA 30065

The Nihongo Journal



Another fine collectible Japanese language-learning magazine, the *Nihongo Journal* has something for all levels of study. Each issue contains 100+ pages of lessons, drills, readings and columns exploring contemporary Japanese language, as well as ads for language schools and products. If you've never seen a copy, take advantage of our special sample copies for \$5 each (the format hasn't changed even though the feature stories have).

1994 Nihongo Journals \$9 each; subscriber price \$8.10 each



February 1994

This Month's Feature:
Rice and Japan—the market, brands, lifestyle; Unusual Vending Machines; Vocab Building; Adverbs of Chinese Origin; Pro Baseball's Strongest Batter; News Nihongo: Political Reform

We are already sold out of January

1994: To make sure you don't miss an issue, become a *Nihongo Journal* Subscriber! Only **\$95** if you subscribe to *Mangajin*, **\$100** if you don't. What are you waiting for?*

*Does not include cassette tapes, offer valid in USA only

\$5 Nihongo Journal samples

Want to give the *Nihongo Journal* a try? We have a few left over from 1991 for only \$5 each. There are only a few of each issue, so let us choose which one to send.

1992 & 1993 Nihongo Journals \$7 each; special deal — 5 for \$30!



#6/93

Japan's Imperial Family; Visiting a Doctor; Expressing Criticism; This Month's Guest: Miura Kazuyoshi, Japan's Soccer Ace



#5/93

A Guide to Modern Fortune-Telling; Basic Japanese: I am Sorry; Japanese through Linguistic Functions; Expressing Emotions



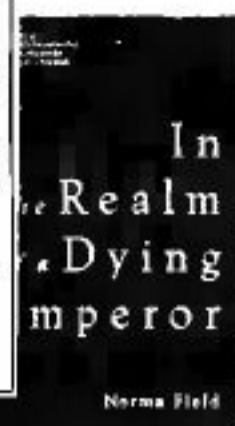
#2/93

Studying in Japan; Contemporary Kimono; Glassware; News Nihongo: The LDP, Ultra-Rightists & the Yakuza; Schwarzenegger TV commercial

1992 Nihongo Journals Available:

- 2: Studying Abroad in Japan from SE Asia; Let's Go to Nikko; Essay: Inside the Car; Elementary Course: Valentine's Day
- 3: Pachinko; Stylish Female Office Workers; Elementary Course: Colds; Intermediate Conversation: Japan's Police
- 5: The Liberal Democratic Party; Ghouls, Goblins & Imaginary Beings; Symbols in Kanji; Beginning J: Golden Week
- 6: Job Hunting in Japan; Wedding Fads; Beg. J: Wedding Ceremonies; Course in Business Writing; Writing Estimates
- 7: Phones for a New Age; Game Arcades; Japanese Through Linguistic Functions: Requests; News Nihongo: Pro Baseball
- 8: Whaling Controversy; Festival Delights; Beg. Japanese: Summer Vacation; Vocabulary Building: Onomatopoeia
- 9: The Japanese Language Proficiency Test; Amusement Parks; Japanese Through Linguistic Functions: Denials
- 10: Attending a J University; Horse Racing; J Paper; Business Writing: Negotiating a Price Increase; Beginning J: Sports
- 11: Japan, Land of Earthquakes; Ogasawara Village, Tokyo; Beg J: Autumn Leaves; Bus Writing: Sending Out Invitations

Mangajin Catalog



New!

America and the Four Japans

by Frederik L. Schodt

A remarkably thoughtful book about the ever-changing relationship between Japan and the US. Drawing on history, cultural commentary, and opinion on both sides of the Pacific, it portrays two nations in conflict yet increasingly connected. Is Japan a friend, a rival, a role model, or a mirror? What does Japan *really* mean to America? Reviewed in *Mangajin* #32, 200 pages, softcover. **\$10.95 subscriber price \$8.95**

In the Realm of a Dying Emperor

by Norma Field

Set in the final year of the Showa Emperor's fatal illness, *Realm* examines the dark side of Japanese nationalism. By giving detailed portraits of three people who have taken unpopular stands against a government-endorsed nationalist symbol, a nation is revealed that is far more diverse than most people realize. 273 pages, softcover. **\$11.50, subscriber price \$11.00**

Japan, Inc.

by Ishinomori Shōtarō

English translation of the Japanese educational manga *Nihon Keizai Nyūmon*. The story involves fictional Mitsutomo Trading Co., the kind of company that has presided over Japan's economic expansion during the past century, providing insight into how the Japanese view business and their political economy. 312 pages, softcover. **\$13.00, subscriber price \$12.50**

The Essence of Modern Haiku

Breaking free from centuries of poetry limited to nature themes, Seishi Yamaguchi has added modern touches while retaining the elegant beauty of the classics. Presented in *Mangajin* style, this collection has appeal for students of Japanese language & culture as well as haiku-lovers everywhere. 368 pages. **Hardcover \$24.95, Softcover \$19.95**

Manga! Manga!

by Frederik L. Schodt

Tracing manga from its 6th-century roots through its function as propaganda during the war to the billion-yen industry of the present, *Manga! Manga!* includes more than 200 illustrations and translated sections of four classic manga works. 260 pages, softcover. **\$18.50, subscriber price \$17.00**

Japanase Jive

by Caroline McKeldin

English is widely used in Japanese product names and packaging, often with baffling results. McKeldin presents dozens of hilarious examples of real products bearing unreal English names, accompanied by tongue-in-cheek "analysis." 80 pages, softcover. **\$9.95, subscriber price \$8.95**

Shoshaman

by Arai Shinya, translation by Cheiko Mulhern

Intended for a Japanese audience, this novel gives an honest and insightful look in to the life of an employee of a *shōsha* (large-scale Japanese trading company). The plot revolves around the buyout of an American firm by the Japanese, and one man's struggle to do what is best for his company and himself. 224 pages, softcover. **\$13.00 subscriber price \$12.50**

Komikku Nichi-Bei Masatsu: Waratte bakari wa iraremasen: "Comic Japan-US Friction: Not Just a Laughing Matter"

Ono Kōsei, translator

Not Just a Laughing Matter has 100 political cartoons on Japan from newspapers and magazines around the world. Everything from the contents to the notes is presented in English and Japanese (no language notes or grammar explanations, though). Priority was given to those comics that evoked a chuckle. Reviewed in *Mangajin* #28. Price **\$17.00 subscriber price \$15.00**

Slugging it Out in Japan

Warren Cromartie w/Robert Whiting

This Montreal Expo turned Tokyo Giant gripes about everything from soulless cities to gutless players; but by the end of the story admits his respect for Japan. Reviewed in *Mangajin* #14. 277 pages, hardcover. **\$18.50, subscriber price \$17.50**

Mangajin Catalog



JTB's Illustrated Book Series

Volume 1: A Look Into Japan

An intro to a variety of Japanese traditions, customs, & pastimes. Covers 100 categories: teaceremony, bonsai, pachinko, eating utensils, hot springs, signs, signals, and more.

Volume 2: Living Japanese Style

Practical explanations of Japanese customs, designed to help avoid culture shock. Includes using the bank, taking the train, advice on how to behave in a variety of situations, etc.

Volume 3: Eating in Japan

Comprehensive guide to Japanese cuisine, including foods, beverages and sweets, with descriptions of restaurants and explanations of food. Section on etiquette included.

Volume 8: Salaryman in Japan

To understand the salaryman (white collar worker) is to understand Japanese business. This book delves into everyday life. Also features a section on business manners, phrases and terminology.

Volume 14: Japanese Inns & Travel

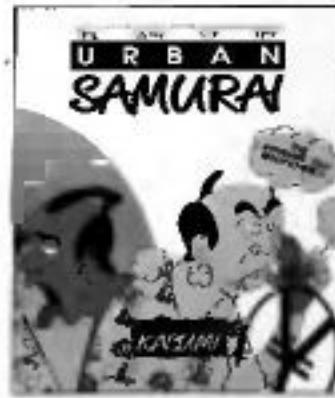
An intro to the types of Japanese lodgings (*ryokan*, *minshuku*, youth hostels) including the history of travel in Japan, culture of hot springs, a catalog of *ekiben* plus local specialities.

These handy pocket-size books offer a wealth of information. Our price \$10.00 each, subscriber price \$9.50/each. Set of five \$47.50, subscriber price \$45.00

The Way of the Urban Samurai

by Kasumi

There is no saving face when Japan insider Kasumi takes off the gloves and challenges you to get to know the truth about the Japanese male. Reviewed in *Mangajin* #24. 113 pages, softcover. \$9.50, subscriber price \$8.50



The Japanese Through American Eyes

by Sheila K. Johnson

The author studied various pop culture media covering 1941 to the present to study how American's views of the Japanese have developed since Pearl Harbor. From the "anti-Jap" sentiments of WWII through guilt over Hiroshima to the latest wave of examination provoked by Japan's economic power, this book provides a fascinating look at Japan through the eyes of Americans. 191 pages, softcover. \$10.00, subscriber price \$9.50



The Job Hunter's Guide to Japan

by Terra Brockman

If you want to work in Japan, this book is for you. Each chapter focuses on a specific industry (computers, English teaching, etc.) and gives you complete information on that field. The first and last chapters provide an overview. 232 pages, softcover. \$12.00, subscriber price \$11.50



Womansword: What Japanese Words Say About Women

by Kittredge Cherry

Several hundred terms about female identity, girlhood, marriage, motherhood, the work world, sexuality, and aging in Japan. A provocative mix of the ordinary, taboo, ancient and contemporary, these terms are defined and interpreted in short, lively essays. Reviewed in *Mangajin* #4. 150 pages, softcover. \$9.95, subscriber price \$7.95



Doing Business with Japanese Men

by Brannen & Wilen

Defining problems women have with Japanese businessmen and offering solutions as well, *Doing Business* explains why misconceptions occur (on both sides) and would be helpful to anyone dealing with Japanese businessmen. Reviewed in *Mangajin* #26. 174 pages, softcover. \$9.95, subscriber price \$7.95



A Half Step Behind

By Jane Condon

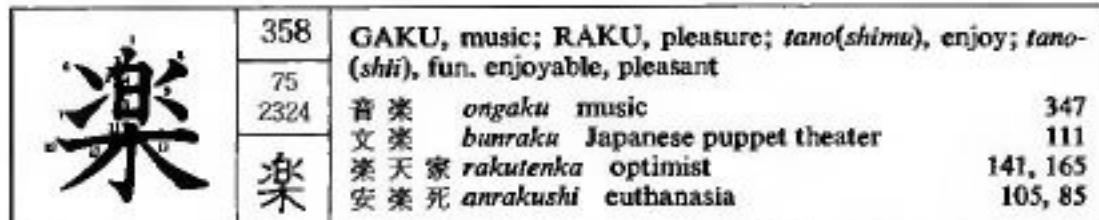
This book explores the wide variety of lifestyles led by Japanese women—career women, entertainers, housewives, farmers—through a series of interviews with the women themselves. The result is a rare look at Japan from the woman's point of view. 320 pages, softcover. \$12.00, subscriber price \$11.00



Learning Japanese

Mangajin's Basic Japanese Through Comics

A compilation of the first 24 Basic Japanese lessons from *Mangajin*; the next best thing to a complete set of back issues! The lessons cover a wide array of expressions and illustrate usage and cultural context. Beginners will find the concepts and explanations easy to understand, while pros can expand their knowledge. 160 pages, softcover. **\$14.95**



Kanji & Kana

Presents the 1,945 "daily use" kanji in the format shown, along with 60+ pages of kanji and kana history, rules and trivia. Indexed by romaji reading, number of strokes and radical. hardcover. Reviewed in *Mangajin* #1. **\$14.00, subscriber price \$12.50.**



A Guide to Reading and Writing Japanese

Gives easy-to-follow stroke order diagrams for 881 "essential characters," plus hiragana/katakana. Also a simple listing for 989 more, for a total of 1,850 kanji. Indexed by romaji reading, stroke count. hardcover. Reviewed in *Mangajin* #1. **\$14.00, subscriber price \$12.50.**

Let's Learn Hiragana & Let's Learn Katakana

These two workbooks teach the basic Japanese alphabet and the one used for borrowed foreign words & phrases. Practice and review builds writing skills step by step. A manageable way to learn with or without an instructor. softcover. **Two volume set \$18.50, subscriber price \$17.00, or \$9.50 each, subscriber price \$8.50 each.**

Japanese for Busy People I

Created by the AJLT, this course offers 30 lessons of survival Japanese with emphasis on vocabulary and grammar with practical value. Dialogs presented in both kana and romaji. 213 pages, softcover. **\$20.00, subscriber price \$18.50** Tapes (four 30-minute cassettes): **\$40, subscriber price \$35**.

Japanese for Busy People II

Sequel to JBPI combines vocabulary and grammar in realistic situations, opening dialogs, practice sections, exercises, quizzes. Kanji are introduced along with hiragana, katakana and romaji. 420 pages, softcover. **\$20.50, subscriber price \$19.00. Tapes (six 60-minute cassettes): \$90, subscriber price \$85.**



Read Japanese Today

Read 300 of the most common characters in a few hours whether or not you have any knowledge of the grammar or spoken language. softcover. Reviewed in *Mangajin* #1. \$7.50, subscriber price \$6.75.



Essential Japanese Grammar

A summary covering all the grammar needed for speech and comprehension. Not a textbook, but plenty can be learned by browsing through. softcover. \$4.50, subscriber price \$4.05.



sample *n., vi.* 標本, 見本(を取る); (質を)取る
英 *n.* Sample *vt.* Sample

Kenkyusha's *Furigana E-J Dictionary*

This dictionary gives readings in hiragana for all kanji used in definitions and explanations. 980 pages, 49,000 headwords, heavyweight paperback. **\$24.00, subscriber price \$21.60**

How to Order:

- We accept Visa and MasterCard phone orders.
- Purchase orders are accepted by mail or fax.
- All shipping and handling costs are included in US orders; others must pay ship charges.
- Extra charge for rush orders.



Special Offer!

With an order of \$25 or more, you'll receive a **free** copy of the Japanese manga book *Don't Cry, Tanaka-kun!* (Offer good while supplies last.)

Order Form

Georgia Residents please add 5% Tax

Tax if applicable

TOTAL

Thank you for your Order!

Mastercard Visa

Name _____

Acct. Number

Address

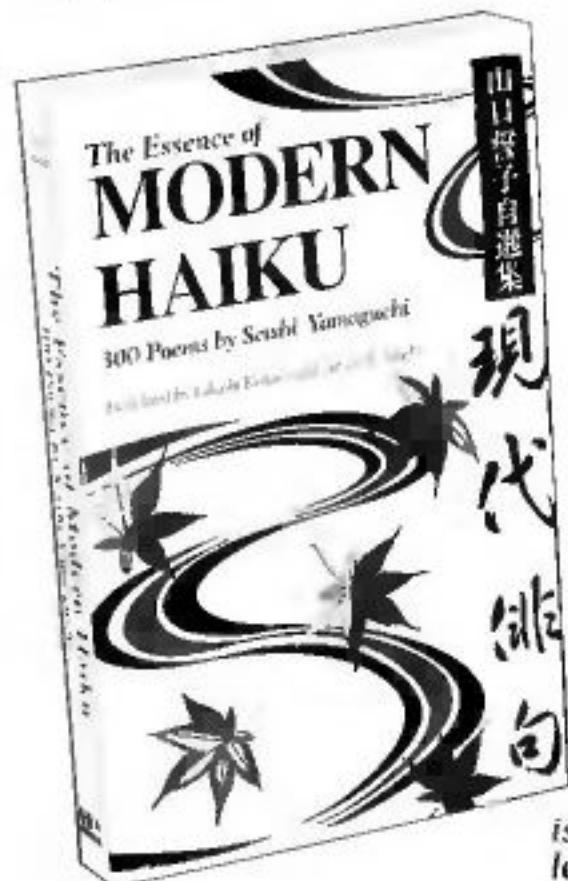
Exp. Date

Telephone -

Signature

Haiku translated in the MANGAJIN style

300 Poems by Seishi Yamaguchi
Japan's Master of Modern Haiku



This is the first large-scale translation of modern Japanese haiku to be published outside Japan. Breaking free from centuries of poetry limited to nature themes, Seishi has modernized haiku while at the same time retaining the elegant beauty of the classics. Translated by Kodaira Takashi and Alfred H. Marks. The Essence of Modern Haiku is both a practical learning experience as well as an artistic milestone.

For Poetry lovers and students of Japanese alike

月上りも 上空を飛ぶ 白鳥座
Tsuki-ni-iru mo Utsukoto-hiku Shiroshizuka

*Higher than the moon,
the white swan constellation
flying through the sky.*

Copyright 1990
The author retains the moral rights. The publisher
grants the right to reproduce this work in its original
language and in its original form in any language
other than English.

To purchase and read "Seishi's own notes":
Locating:
- Click on "View" menu then "Locate" and type in:
+ path to file (e.g. "C:\MyDir\Seishi\MyFile.htm")
+ file name (e.g. "Seishi.htm")
+ file extension (e.g. ".htm")
- Click on "OK" button to begin the search. The file will be located
in the specified path. Double-click on the file to open it.

Seishi's original Japanese
Romaji transliteration

English translation
maintaining the original 5-7-5
syllable pattern of the original

Seishi's own notes
Help readers see how a poet is
considered, enabling the reader
further reader to see how a modern
haiku creates

Translator's notes
Provide translations as well as
cultural and linguistic insights
including notes, character lists, and
resources for Japanese understanding

Available from MANGAJIN

362 pages: \$24.95 Hardcover,
\$19.95 Paperback ¥3000 in Japan.
Call 1-800-552-3206 in the U.S.
or 03-3479-44324 in Japan.

Call to order your copy today!

モ
日本
語
ワ
イ
ド

MOKE 2.1 enables anyone with an IBM PC or compatible computer, a hard drive, and a graphics monitor to enter Japanese. Japanese is entered via romaji. MOKE 2.1 can input hiragana, katakana, kanji, and ASCII. Japanese can be printed on Postscript printers, HP LaserJet II, and 9, 24-pin Epson compatible dot matrix printers.

Also available: Kanji Guess 1.0 with flashcard, multiple guess, Kanji fish, and GojuuOnjun quizzes.

- MOKE 2.1 - \$69.95
- Kanji Guess 1.0 - \$30.00

Additional \$5.00 per copy for shipping and handling in the U.S. (Outside the U.S. and Canada add \$10.00 each.)

Please check one format:

- 5 1/4 (360K)
- 3 1/2 (720K)

Use Your PC to Master Japanese and Chinese

Enjoy learning Asian languages with *Smart Characters for Students*™ word processor and vocabulary tutor. Unlike other word processors, Smart Characters combines reading, writing, translating, and vocabulary study tools to assist non-native speakers who may have only minimal foreign language skills. The result is an effective tool for word processing and foreign language study.

- Displays *furigana*, *bpmf*, and *pinyin* in a variety of styles to help you pronounce unknown or forgotten characters.
- The built-in vocabulary tutor teaches *kanji* and *hanzi* rapidly and effectively so you can read without notes. Create your own lessons and contribute to or select from the User's Group library, including each month's vocabulary from *Mangajin* magazine.
- Use the word processor to display or create sophisticated interactive hypertext lessons to learn or teach technical topics such as grammar and usage.
- Write and print any character; over 7700 are included.
- Handy on-line hypertext references and dictionaries include English notes to speed reading and writing. Optional dictionaries may be added and instantly accessed. The optional radical and stroke dictionary makes a particularly handy *rapid reading tool*.
- Version 2.5 provides better typography, more dictionary options, and is easier to use. Just \$99.95. Call or write for a free brochure.

知
字



KiCompWare

Payment made by: Check or money order

MasterCard VISA TOTAL \$ _____

Acct. #: _____ Exp. Date _____

Signature: _____

Send to: **KiCompWare**, PO Box 536
Appleton, WI 54912 Tel. 612-773-8621

Apropos Customer Service, 8 Belknap St., Arlington, Massachusetts 02174. 800-676-4021

日本語でどうぞ。
いつでも、
どこでも。



MAC

Operating Systems

System 7.1

OR

KanjiTalk 7

Japanese Language Kit

- Economical operating system
- Preferred by beginners
- Finder menus in English
- Dialogs in English

- Fully Compatible with all Japanese/English applications
- Finder menus in Japanese
- Dialogs in Japanese



Applications

- Word Processing (Ergosoft EGword)
- Database (Claris Filemaker Pro J)
- Desktop Publishing (Aldus Pagemaker J)
- Business Software (Claris Works J)
- Communications (Ergosoft EGTalk)

PC



Operating Systems

MS DOS English



IBM DOS/V



MS Windows English



MS Windows J 3.1



Applications



- Word Processing (KanjiWord)

- Word Processing (MS Word)
- Business Software (MS Office J)
- Spreadsheet (MS Excel)

In addition, CCIC carries products from Adobe, Aldus, Claris, Nisus, and Dynaware.

Our technical staff is standing by to help you with any questions! Systems bundles are customizable, and many configurations are available.

Macintosh Japanese System

PowerBook 165 8MB RAM 160 MB HD

with Grayscale Monitor

Apple Japanese Language Kit

Ergosoft EGWord 5.0

Completely pre-installed and configured!



605 Addison Street Suite A, Berkeley, CA 94710 USA 510.548.CCIC 510.843.5173 fax

2242
CCIC

Momokawa Premium Sake



Give a gift of friendship

This gift box presents a 720 ml bottle of Momokawa Gold, the true connoisseurs sake, and two Momokawa cypress masu, the traditional wooden drinking cups for premium sake.

GBG-72M \$63



Momokawa Gold

Give a gift of warm feelings

Momokawa Black sake is the only Momokawa sake that may be served warm (95°-105°), if desired. This gift box includes two 500 ml bottles of Momokawa Black sake, one Momokawa choshi and two Sakazuki cups.

GBC-5CS \$40



Momokawa Black

Give a gift of culture

Momokawa Silver Dry sake is a favorite among sake drinkers. Its full body is straight forward and smooth. This 720 ml bottle of Momokawa Silver dry is nestled in a pine gift box with two cypress masu.

GBG-C2M \$48.50



Momokawa Silver Dry

Give a gift for celebrating

This fine hand-crafted pine tote gives the sake or wine lover an excellent opportunity to try four of Momokawa's sakes, the Gold, Silver Dry, Silver Sweet and Black. The tote contains a 180 ml bottle of each sake.

GBT-I80 \$36



Momokawa Assortment

CALL OR WRITE FOR

MOMOKAWA'S CONNOISSEUR'S GUIDE TO PREMIUM SAKE—

More than a catalog, this quarterly publication features helpful information on the history of sake, how it's made, and how to enjoy it. Also included is information on how to join our sake club.

To order by phone: Call our sake hotline at 1-800-356-4SAKE, 8:30-5:30 Pacific time. **To order by fax:** Send a hand written order which includes your shipping address and daytime phone; the item number, quantity ordered; and a major credit card number and expiration date to our 24-hour fax number: 503-357-1014. **To order by mail:** Send the same information as above to **MOMOKAWA SAKE LTD., 920 ELM STREET, FOREST GROVE, OREGON, 97116**



And you thought we only served Japanese.

You need a global menu of financial services. Expertise in combining sound advice with the most advanced financial engineering. And someone who understands the services you require.

